The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 21 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1915 Jan.				
26th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
2nd Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
2nd ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
9th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
9th ,,	Moldavia	10000	....	..
16th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
6th March	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
16th ,,	India	8000	....	..
16th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
23rd April	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
13th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
17th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
1st May	Peshawur			

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co, Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

via Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5147	26th Jan.	2nd Feb
Kiyo Maru	D. Tanda	8808	2nd Feb.	18th Feb.
Iyo Maru	K. Hirase	3320	6th Feb.	25th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S. Nagaya	4625	13th Feb.	

For Freight apply to —

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAI SHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE & SICKNESS
BURGLARY FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE DRIVING
LIVE STOCK ACCIDENTS.
ACCIDENT

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

13-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY. (P O Box 113.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

Do not try to endure that nerve-racking cough. Zymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat. E-7

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	28r Jan.	....
City of Karachi	5573	5th Feb.	....
City of Paris	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi	5,573	....	1st May

Fares.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	378	891	420	640
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	480	189
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	999	..	..	787

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS declared in respect of the last Triennium.

R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

JAMES SMITH. Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
DUMRA,	1,695	Thursday,	28th Jan.	
LHASA,	2184,	Friday	29th January	*Direct
LINGA,	2,185	Mon.	1st Feb.	11 a.m., ‡P. B. D. and C. M.

* On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

‡ Fore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 28th January calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHAKDARA" 3,080 tons on Wednesday 27th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "Chakdina" 3,080 tons, about 7th February, calling at Lamos Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

26th January, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24th Feb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,368	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Cirassia"	6,722	C.F.Osborne	R.N.R. 15th April.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	25th April.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
to Gibralter	590	891
to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESER FUND	,, 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road. Fort. Bombay.

Many cases of long standing have been cured by Methyloids after everything else failed. By taking Methyloids you save time and money—and get cured. A-8

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

Dr. CARR, D.D S.

Dental Surgeon,

107, Esplanade Road, Fort,

Opposite Clock Tower,

Hours 9 to 6 BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY

many months before the war commenced, adopted PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS as standard and since that time have purchased over 3,000. They are placed on submarines and destroyers, on small motor craft at the various yards and docks and on motor launches acting as tenders to large warships.

The Royal Naval Air Stations and the Admiralty Flying School, branches of the Admiralty have been supplied with PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

Another branch of the War Office is the Royal Aircraft Factory to whom have been supplied PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. The Army and Navy have each their own flying departments.

The mechanical Transport Department of the War Office have equipped their motor transports with PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS, attached by means of a Vehicle Bracket. Thousands of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS have so far been supplied for this purpose.

THE P. & O. STEAMSHIP COMPANY

on account of the Admiralty, have purchased on thousand PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for the protection of their boats.

THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION AND MOTOR UNION

which is the strongest institution in England in connection with motoring, and which has a membership of over ninety thousand, has officially adopted PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS. They have about one thousand Scouts on motor cycles, continually travelling main roads of the country to give help and advice to their members. At the present time, this whole organization has been completely taken over by the War Office. An interesting order was received from them lately for a complete equipment of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for their head-quarters office building, since they were afraid, in view of the fact that they are now a Government office, that some attempt might be made to start a fire on their premises.

THE PYRENE EXTINGUISHER

is small enough to be easily handled by anyone and big enough to meet the requirements and merit the approval of those who know

The flame of enthusiasm is the only flame PYRENE cannot extinguish. Every time PYRENE is used this spark is rekindled and bursts forth larger and fiercer than ever.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR
WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 224

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 60 Esplanade Road. 832

MAGIC LANTERN LECTURE on Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting Touch System will commence from 27th January at LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION 283, Hornby Road. 5175

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED a GRADUATE with Science S. L. Sanskrit preferred. Pay Rs. 55 to 70. Apply sharp to the MANAGER, new English School, Nadiad. 5131.

WANTED. ENGAGEMENT as a TUTOR or COMPANION by a Gujarati M. A. with brilliant career. First class testimonials. Write "X" C/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5167

WANTED a Principal for the Mohinder College, Patiala. Pay Rupees 500—50—1,000 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials (not to be returned) should reach the Foreign Secretary, Patiala State, Patiala, by the 31st January 1915.
BHAGWAN SINGH,
3066 Foreign Secretary.

WANTED two MATRICS or S. F. S., on Rs. 20-25 according to qualifications, for SHREE GULABSINHJI A. V. SCHOOL, Bansda State Second Language and apply sharp to the EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR.
K. S. HAJIRNIS,
for Educational Inspector.
Bansda, via Bilimora. 5139

WANTED a LABORATORY ASSISTANT for the Establishment of the Sanitary Commissioner, Burma, on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem. Applicants must possess certificates of trainiug in Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory work.
2. Applications will be received up to the 6th February, 1915.
C. E. WILLIAMS,
M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
3053 Sanitary Commissioner, Burma.

ENGINEER WANTED.—A PARSI or a Madrasi or an up-country English-speaking Engineer. Age between 30 and 40. Applicant must thoroughly understand Ice-making Machinery and Engineering in general and must not be afraid of work. Pay Rs. 75 per month rising to Rs. 150 by annual increment of Rs. 15, but to a suitable man further inducement will be offered.
Free room, electric light and fan.
None but first class man need apply—
J. G. WILCOX, Liverpool Pure Ice Co.,
16, Sandel Street, Calcutta. 3112

WANTED by THE DISTRICT BOARD, Tinnevelly, A DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER on Rs. 500—20—700 (increment annual) with travelling allowance of Rs. 4 per diem and two ASSISTANT ENGINEERS on Rs. 150—5—200 each, increment annual with travelling allowance of Rs. 2 per diem.
2. The Engineer's work consists of the supervision of 814 miles of metalled roads, and the sanitary works, buildings, etc., which are property of the District Board.
3. The qualifications required for Assistant Engineers are the University Degree of B. E. or the Civil Engineering College Certificate of the Engineer class.
4. The successful applicants will also be required to qualify themselves in Tamil, if they have not already done so.
5. The vacancies will arise on or about the 1st April, 1915. 3052

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—Wanted from the beginning of next March two Trained and Experienced Masters for the East Indian Railway Oak Grove Boys' School, near Mussoorie, Preference will be given to those especially qualified in Mathematics and able to teach commercial subjects. Initial salary Rs. 150 per mensem plus free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance. Higher salary will be given to those very experienced and highly competent. Applications with copies of certificates, etc., and of particulars of training received should be sent as early as possible to THE HEADMASTER, East Indian Railway Oak Grove Schools, Jharipani, U.P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent and
Chairman, E. I. R. Schools Committee.
Calcutta, 19th January, 1915. 3111

WANTED.

WANTED EUROPEAN married couple or bachelor to share a nicely furnished bungalow at Andheri; only 10 minutes from Railway Station—Expenses moderate. Apply to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED.—An HONORARY MEDICAL MAN with English qualifications to take charge of a nose, throat, ear and eye, Charitable Dispensary. 2 hours daily. Must have experience in both subjects at any of the well-known English or Continental Special Hospitals. Apply with terms of Honorarium, & copies of testimonials and special certificates to Box No. 69, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5176

REQUIRED for Bishop Cotton School, Nagpur, a European or Eurasian first ASSISTANT MASTER on Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 175 with furnished house. Must be Church of England and an experienced teacher. Age should be stated and certificates, and other references supplied.
Preference will be given to a graduate.
Apply to
THE ARCHDEACON,
3114 Nagpur.

FOR SALE.

COSTUME & MILLINERY BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The proprietors having decided to relinquish business the whole of the High Class Stock together with the goodwill and the Fittings of that High Class Costumiers and Millinery Business which has been carried on in Bombay for a number of years under the name and style of STANLEY HUMPHREYS & CO. is for sale as a going concern.
The business is extensive and of a highly profitable character and is being disposed owing to the illhealth of the principal at a moderate figure.
Please address:—
The MANAGER,
STANLEY HUMPHREYS & CO.
Waterloo Mansions.
5187

FOR SALE. No reasonable offer refused. Available immediately.
2 Vertical single cylinder Steam Engines, cylinder dia. 10in. by 14in., stroke.
1 Ditto. with cylinder dia. 13in. by 16in.
1 Horizontal Ditto. cylinder dia. 9in. by 18in. stroke, all complete with stop valves, pickering governors, etc., and in splendid order.

SERVICEABLE.

3 Cornish Boilers.
1 Return Tube Boiler.
2 Vertical Boilers—shell serviceable.
1 Vertical Boiler—perfectly good for full pressure steam.

SPLENDID ORDER.

1 D. C. Dynamo 209 volts. 95 amps. bipolar.
1 D. C. Dynamo 110 volts. 80 amps. bipolar.
1 D. C. Dynamo 110 volts. 82 amps. 9 k. w. bipolar.
Also D. C. fans and ark lamps. Apply for full particulars to THE ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER, Bikaner. 3092

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—1. NINETH T. B. Bay Aust. Mare by "Impersoria" dam by "Mena" by "Jeweller," rising 7 years, very well-bred and good looking, very promising, upto any weight, very fast, light mouth and very handy; has commenced to play in slow Chukkers but can make a first class pony with a little more practice. Price Rs. 2,000.
2. PATIENCE, Bay Arab. Mare, 6 years, a first class well-bred, very strong and fast and good medium weight carrying pony, has light mouth, has been playing fast Chukkers in Rubber Bit. Price Rs. 2,000.
3. CHICHESTER, Chestnut High-Class Arab, 9 years, upto any weight, plenty of quality, very strong, good looking, very fast, exceptionally handy; has played in many Tournaments and won Races. Price Rs. 1,500.
4. RAJA, Gr. Arab, 9 years, very fast, upto weight, has played in Tournaments, extremely handy. Price Rs. 1,500.
5. DIJLA, High-Class Gr. Arab, 8 years, upto weight, exceptionally handy and very fast. Price Rs. 1,000.
1. No. 1 can make a fine Cavalry charger and very comfortable hack. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 can be used also as very comfortable hacks and Nos. 2 and 3 can make fine Infantry chargers.
2. All above ponies are priced low for immediate sale as the owner has given up playing Polo on account of the War and does not expect to get Polo for a considerable time and hence reducing his Stables.
3. All ponies are measured for Life and are believed to be absolutely sound: open to any veterinary examination.
4. Reasonable offers will be considered.
For further particulars apply to:—
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. The Raja of Dhar,
Central India. 5150

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Office Room to let with immediate entry in Oriental Buildings. Apply to ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE, Bombay. 5094

TO BE LET.—Large, airy room available in healthy locality in Byculla, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Convenient to train and tram. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. 2579

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882, and
In the matter of the CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED (in liquidation).
R. D. SETHNA, Esqr., Official Liquidator ..... Applicant.
vs.
(1) KAZI KABIRUDIN, (2) Sir BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KNIGHT, (3) TYABALLI M. M. MUSKATI (5) The HON'BLE SIRDAR SYE ALLI EL EDROOS, (5) HIRALAL CHHOTALAL SHROFF, (6) TRICUMLAL DALPATRAM MEHTA, (7) Dr. GULAM HOOSEIN VIRJI PATEL & (8) JAFFER JOOSUB ..... Respondents.
and
TYABHOY MULLA MAHOMED-ALLI MUSCATI ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that R. D. Sethna Esqr., the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company has received an offer from Mr. Tyabbhoy Mulla Mahomedalli Muscati of Surat for the compromise of all claims of the abovenamed Company against him and pursuant to the directions given on the 22nd January, 1914 by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod notice is hereby given to all concerned that if any creditor or contributory or any other person desires to oppose or has anything to say in respect of the proposed compromise he may appear before His Lordship in Chambers on Saturday the 30th day of January, 1915 at 11-30 a.m. when the matter will be heard.
The terms of the said compromise are embodied in the Petition of the Petitioner abovenamed and may be inspected by all concerned at the Office of the undersigned No. 63 Esplanade Road, Fort, or at the Office of the Official Liquidator at No. 7 Green Street within the Fort opposite the Bank of Bombay.
Dated this 23rd day of January, 1915.
EDGLOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
5165 Attorneys for the Petitioner.

NOTICE.

TASMANIAN HARDWOOD EX S. S. "ECHUNGA"

DUE TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY ON OR ABOUT 28TH INSTANT.

1. TENDERS are invited for the purchase of 770 Horse Stalls as under:—
1. About 1540, 8 feet x 4½" x 2" Bars.
2. About 1540, 8 feet x 4½" x 4" Bars.
3. About 300, 5 feet x 7" x 2" Breast Bars.
4. About 6 pieces Oregon, 30 feet x 6" x 3".
5. Quantity 6" x 1" Boards.
6. Quantity 3" x 2" Quartering.
7. Quantity 14 feet x 6" x ½" Matchboarding.
together with Ramps, Gangways, Feed Boxes, Bolts and Nuts, etc. Nos. 1 to 4 in excellent condition.

Tenderers to quote at so much per stall and to dismantle fittings immediately the horses are discharged. Cost of dismantling and removal and all Dock and Custom's dues to be borne by purchaser. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted..

2. DISMANTLING.

Tenders are invited for the dismantling of 770 Horse Stalls and other fittings on the above steamer. Tenderers to commence work as soon as possible after the discharge of the horses. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

3. CLEANING SHIP.

Tenders are invited for the removal of horse manure, cleaning ship, scraping sides and lime washing bilges. Work to be finished 12 hours after discharge of Coal. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For further particulars regarding any of the above tenders, apply:—
R. G. BALDOCK, LIMITED,
223, Bellasis Road,
5148 Byculla.

NOTICE.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "NIZAM" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Prince's Docks.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning. Holders of through B/ lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Building,
Bombay, 25th January, 1915. 5171

B. B AND C. I. RAILWAY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office opposite Church Gate Station on and up to 15th February, 1915, for the supply to this Railway Company of cut and split firewood during the year 1915.
The form of tender can be had from the Undersigned and also from the Loco. Foreman, Godhra, on payment of annas 8 for each form.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
F. J. PAGE,
250 Loco. & Carr. Superintendent.

SPECIAL LECTURE AT THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY.

ON WEDNESDAY, January, 27th, 1915, at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.), an address will be given at the Government College of Commerce, Bombay, by Mr. D. E. WACHA, J.P., on "THE EVOLUTION OF INDIAN COMMERCE."
The chair on this occasion will be taken by the HON'BLE JUSTICE SIR JOHN J. HEATON, Vice-Chancellor of the University.
The lecture is open to the public. Business men especially and all who are interested in Indian economic developments are cordially invited to attend.
5174 THE PRINCIPAL.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882,
and
In the matter of the Credit Bank of India, Ltd. (in liquidation).
R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company ..... Applicant.
vs.
1. KAZI KABIRUDDIN of Bombay Khoja, residing at Byculla;
2. SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, Knight, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Girgaum;
3. TYEBBHAI M. M. MASKATI of Surat Mahomedan, residing at Surat;
4. The Hon'ble SIRDAR SYED ALI EL EDROOS, residing at Surat;
5. HIRALAL CHHOTALAL SHROFF of Baroda Shroff, residing at Baroda;
6. TRICUMLAL DALPATRAM MEHTA of Bombay Merchant, residing at Bombay;
7. DR. GULAMHUSSEIN VIRJI PATEL, of Bombay, a medical practitioner, residing at Byculla;
8. JAFFER JOOSUB of Bombay, late Manager of the abovenamed Company, residing at Byculla, at present in Jail ..... Respondents.

NOTICE is hereby given that R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company has received an offer from Sirdar Syed Ali El Edroos of Surat for the compromise of all claims of the abovementioned Company against him and pursuant to the directions given on the 25th day of January 1915 by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that if any creditor or contributory or any other person desires to oppose or has anything to say in respect of the proposed compromise he may appear before His Lordship in Chambers on Saturday the 30th day of January 1915 at 11-30 a.m. when the matter will be heard.
The terms of the said compromise are embodied in the Petition of the Petitioner abovenamed and may be inspected by all concerned at the office of the undersigned at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Old Agra Bank Building, Fort, or at the office of the Liquidator at No. 7, Green Street, within the Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay.
Dated this 25th day of January, 1915.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
5179 4th Respondent's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Mary C. Pinto, Mangalore Tile Merchant, trading in the name of "B. Pinto" ..... Plaintiff.
v.
A. B. Pinto, Tile Manufacturer of Mangalore ..... Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that by a Consent Decree in the above Suit, dated the 15th December, 1914, it has been declared inter alia that the trade-name "B. Pinto and Co." is the exclusive property of the Plaintiff, and that she alone is entitled to the use thereof on Mangalore Tiles used for roofs and for flooring in the Bombay Presidency, and that the Defendant is not to deal, or to supply to any person or persons for dealing, in the Bombay Presidency, in any tiles bearing the trade-name "B. Pinto and Co." or any other name with the word "Pinto" therein.
NOTICE is also hereby given that legal proceedings, civil or criminal, will be instituted against any person or persons, firm or firms, company or companies, factory or factories, who may be manufacturing, importing, selling or dealing in Mangalore tiles bearing the name "B. Pinto and Co." or any colourable imitation thereof by substitution of any other initial or initials or by use of any other name containing the word "Pinto" or otherwise.
SMETHAM BYRNE & Co.
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
Bombay, 25th January, 1915. 5180

NOTICE.

DHRANGADHRA STONE.

THE public are hereby informed that in order to develope the stone traffic and to minimise its cost of carriage to Bombay and other markets, the State has taken a Railway siding to the famous stone quarries situated near Dhrangadhra and has further made 50 per cent., reductions in the Royalty charged by the State:—
BIG STONES OF DHRANGADHRA.
Within Kathiawar,—Rs. 7 per Waggon of 200 Bengali Maunds.
Beyond Viramgam and by Bhavnagar Bunder per B. S. Railway—Rs. 3-8 per Waggon of 200 Bengali Maunds.
For further particulars apply to
THE STATE ENGINEER.
Dhrangadhra State.
Dhrangadhra, 7th January, 1915. 5130

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 276 of 1914.

Re NANABHAI GOVIND CHITRE of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Peerbhoy Mansions, Sandhurst Road, lately proprietor of the Coronation Cinematograph and now a Clerk, in the "Advocate of India's" Office, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court, for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd March, 1915, at 11-30 o'clock, in the forenoon for hearing the application.
Dated this 25th day of January, 1915.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court.
Fort, Bombay, the 25th January, 1915. 3080

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 5184

NOTICES.

THE GUJARAT AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company which was called on FRIDAY, the 22nd January, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the office of the Liquidators, Motilal Mansions, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, stands adjourned to FRIDAY, the 29th January, 1915, at the same time and place as aforesaid.
CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY,
Liquidators, The Gujarat Automobile Transport Co., Ld., in Liquidation.
Bombay, 25th January, 1915. 5177

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

CANCELLATION OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st February, 1915, the following trains will cease to run:—

	H. M.
383 down passenger leaving Bhusawal at	17-25
384 up passenger leaving Nagpur at	8-0
351 down mixed leaving Jalamb at	19-55
366 up mixed leaving Khamgaon at	18-13
373 down mixed leaving Badnera at	14-10
368 up mixed leaving Amraoti at	23-30
374 up mixed leaving Amraoti at	13-15

2. On and from 2nd February, 1915, No. 347 down mixed leaving Badnera at 0-35 will cease to run.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th January, 1915. 262

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of the late firm of TARACHAND CHELLARAM are hereby called upon to prove their claims by filing their affidavits before the undersigned trustees appointed under the composition deed sanctioned by the High Court of Bombay on or before the 25th February next and any creditor or creditors failing to file such affidavit in proper time will not be given any dividend.
CHELLARAM DALOOMAL,
ASANDAS GANGARAM,
DHANOMAL SANGATRAI,
HASHMATRAI VERHOMAL,
POHUMAL BHAGCHAND,
ISARSING HAZARISING,
Trustees of the late firm of
5159 Tarachand Chellaram.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE NOOR MILLS

Under instructions of Messrs. Aboobucker Abdul Rehman and Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed, the owners, and on account and risk of Tricumdas Cullianji, Harkinsondas Pranjivandas and Kursondas Goculdas doing business in Bombay, under the name and style of Thaker and Co., who have failed to complete a contract for purchase, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises all and singular the leasehold and hereditaments described in the First Schedule hereto and all other the premises comprised in or demised by the Indenture of Lease, dated the 6th August, 1895, under which the same are held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 10th August, 1895, at the monthly rent to Rs. 350, together with the mill buildings, engine house, boiler house, water tank and all other buildings, and erections with the appurtenances, and all the plant machinery and apparatus in and upon the said mill buildings and premises.
Further particulars can be obtained of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, or Messrs. Little and Co., the Solicitors for the owners.
All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 17,134 square yards, or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 64, 47, 225, 50, 52, 65, 78, 197 and 16, and New Nos. 11949, 12842, 2B/12792, and New Survey Nos. 1/1935 and 4/1936, and assesed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. No. 3457, Street No. 921, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Harun Mahomed, on or towards the South by the Elpinstone Road, and the properties of Hosungji Kharas and Goculdas Currimsi and Bhai Ramchandra, on or towards the West by the Tank belonging to Dhun Mills Limited, and on or towards the East by a public passage and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Rehmani Mills Ltd., and are now in the occupation of Abu Bucker Abdool Rehman and Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed, together with the mill and mill buildings, outhouses, mill chimney, reservoir or water tank, latrines, boiler and engine beds, dust flues, hot water channels, pump house and electric dynamo house standing and being thereon, or on some parts thereof.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Rampratab Brijmohanlal & Co.'s Godown No. C4 Colaba, by order of Mr. Ramgopal Purshotamdas and on account and risk of Bihahilal Kunjilal:—
100 Fullpresed Bales of fully good Bengal Cotton as per contract dated 29th July, 1914.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 26th January, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC GOODS SUCH AS LAMPS FANS, ACCUMULATORS, CALL BELLS, TEA KETTLES, FANCY GLASS SHADES, WIRE, AND OTHER SUNDRY THINGS.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers, are instructed to sell by pulic auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Kalbadevi Road, near Edward Theatre, all the stock-in-trade of the modern Electric Company consisting of Electric lamps, pendants, &c., by Osram Mazda, Royal Ellisware, Foster, E.T.S. English, German, Popes, A.E.G Tungsram & others, electric ceiling and table fans of different volts by Varitz, Adni E.E.E. & other makers, large stock of accumulators of 2 & 4 volts, assorted call bells, electric tea kettles, table and standing lamps, brackets, brass rings, switches, wallplags, switchboards, holders, ceiling roses, cutouts clits, large lot of flexible and ordinary wires, and a large variety of fancy and coloured electric shades, and other miscellaneous sundries.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY AT TRINITY CHURCH STREET AT DHOBITALAO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Jinwala Attorneys for Bai Kapurbai widow and administratrix of the estate of Chhagan Khusal the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kaikhusru Pallonji Mistry and Ardeshar Cavasji Batlivala, mortgagors and by virtue of the power of sale reserved unto the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of January 1913 Messrs. Mehta & Co. Auctioneers will, on Wednesday the 27th day of January 1915 at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) put up the property more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written, for sale by public auction at the said premises.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land containing by admeasurement 188 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8393 together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Old No. 66 and now under C Ward No. 2838 and Street No. 4 and situate on the West side of the Trinity Chapel Back Road at Dhobitalao in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the said Trinity Chapel Back Road and on or towards the West by the vacant ground belonging to the Estate of Sorabji Dadi Santoke (deceased) and on or towards the North by the house of the said Sorabji Dadi Santoke (deceased) and on or towards the South by the Sorabji Dadi Santoke Lane or Trinity Church Street and were formerly in the occupation of the said Dossabhoy Nawroji Kapadia and are now in that of Bai Aimai and others.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Jinwala at their office at 373 Hornby Road Fort or to the undersigned at their office at Meadows Street Fort.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c. OF CHARLES WILLIAMS ESQ., OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS NO. 53 MEADOWS STREET FORT ON WEDNESDAY THE 27TH INST. AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th Inst. at 2-30 p.m. S. T. at their rooms No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort, all the teak and blackwood household furniture by well-known makers such as dining table and chair, dinner waggons, marble top side boards with mirror back, meatsafe, cupboards, chesterfield drawing-room sofa, and chair, cushion chairs, drawing room hall and corner cabinets, Indian and Persian carpet, vases and ornaments, roll top office desk, teapoys, Gramophone machine with 23 twelve inch 1 records (almost new) music box, glass, and panel cupboards, clothes press, blackwood double cot, iron baba cots, chest of drawers, hatstand, bedroom sofas, electric ceiling fan in working order, palmstands, pcitures, cane furniture, Roneo duplicator, low, easy and rocking chairs, 1 China and coir matting and other sundry goods.
The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOLD WATCHES, SILVER ARTICLES, REAL RHINOCEROS STICK, GLIMPSES OF INDIA BOOK, MUSIC BOX, ETC., OF A DECEASED PARSEE GENTLEMAN AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS ON WEDNESDAY THE 27TH INST., AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Under instructions from the executor of a deceased Parsee gentleman Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their rooms No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, the following effects of the said deceased viz:—
1 very rarely seen gold guinea size watch (awarded gold medal in Paris exhibition of 1900).
1 18 ct. gold English watch by J. E. Roberts.
1 18 ct. gold Hunting watch set with diamonds.
1 18 ct. gold Half-hunting watch set with diamonds.
1 real rhinoceros walking stick, book of the Glimpses of India, album, music box and other sundry silver ware, presentation articles such as tumbler, cups, saucers, etc.
Property on view.
N. B.—Above guinea gold watch is worth a sight. Such watches are to be seen very rarely.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th January, 1915.

Digitized by the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUTHOUSES AT PEDDAR ROAD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1395 of 1914.

Jugmohan Dewji .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Dewji Lowji and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for Mr. Merwanji Ardeshir Jamsetji Noble the Receiver appointed in the above suit pursuant to the Order dated the 14th day of December, 1914, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcels of Freehold land together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting on the Eastern side of Peddar Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1586 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector under some of the following numbers that is to say Old Number 616, New No. 28611, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 7095, 7113 and 7119 and bounded on the East by a public passage called Goswami, on the West by Peddar Road, on the North by the bungalow of Dinshaw Nowroji Captain and on the South by the bungalow of Shamji Akhai and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Municipal under Ward D No. 3465 (3) and Street numbers 45-47.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee Attorneys for the Receiver at their office at Cama Building, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF JANUARY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

On THURSDAY, the 28th day of January, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop in Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Duke and Sons' Aerated Waters Factory and opposite Messrs. Tarachan Parasram, Jewellers, (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable and handsome, teakwood, blackwood and carved well made household furniture comprising sliding dining table, chairs, mirrored sideboard, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, handsome upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, marble topped tables, tiled teapoys, rich engravings, table ornaments, sweet toned cottage piano, book cases, panelled partition screen, iron single bedsteads, handsome almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washing wash hand tables, reclining sofas, 9½ by 3½ feet marble slabs, ice cream machines, cooking stoves, cooking utensils etc., etc.

The property of J. Elliott Esq., of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
FINE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE ARTISTIC WELL MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALE ON 29TH JANUARY 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

On FRIDAY, the 29th day of January, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the ground floor of "Janjira Chambers" on Wodehouse Road, Fort, opposite "Hotel Majestic" very valuable, artistic well made English, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, by well known English makers, John Roberts, Devji Canji and others, comprising:—

Handsome sliding dining table, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, teapoys, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, drawing room tables, handsome inlaid hall cabinets, corner cabinets, English book cases, rich engravings, rich oil paintings by well known artists, rich upholstered drawing room suite, rich carpets, perambulators, boys tricycles, rich table ornaments, sweet toned cottage piano, Singers hand sewing machines iron bedsteads, single and double almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble topped dressing and wash hand tables, handsome chevel glass, chest of drawers, reclining sofas, revolving book cases, bath room furniture, cooking utensils, garden flower pots, etc., etc.

The property of R. Carruthers Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th January, 1915.

Copaiba and santal are out of date. Take Methyloids, the latest and most certain cure. They relieve pain, and give visible results in 3 hours.

A.10

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY OF THE INSOLVENT AT PARBHADEVI ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of the mortgagees, Purkha Dolla and others, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Jehangir Rustimji Wadia, an Insolvent, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to them under an indenture of mortgage dated the 7th day of August, 1913, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part the undermentioned property TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 27th January, 1915, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at or near Parbhadevi Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay together with the buildings standing thereon containing by admeasurement 606 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the Public passage leading to Parbhadevi Road, on the West and South by the property of Gajanand and Vithoba Khimji on the North by the land leased to Anandibai (and forming a portion of Pension and Tax land registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under new Survey No. 1/1827) and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under "G" ward No. 3408 (4) and Street No. 82 C.

For further particulars and printer copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., attorneys for the mortgagees at their office in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 494 BAGS OF MOWDA SEEDS, WEIGHING SALE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Kallianji Umersey and others, Insolvents, traded as Vallubhdas Kallianji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th January, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), in the godown of the Port Trust, situate at Broach Street, Musjid Bunder, the following bags of Mowda seeds such as:—

On account and risk of Mr. Hiraman, broker of Nagpore:—
69 bags of Mowda seeds.
On account and risk of Mr. Hanmandas Nursingdas:—
81 bags of Mowda seeds.
On account and risk of Mr. Shankerlal Ramchand of Tomsar in Nagpur Zilla:—
344 bags of Mowda seeds.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be taken delivery of within 2 days after paying the balance.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOHAR CHAWL STREET, ON THE WEST SIDE OF SHAIKH MEMON STREET OR MARKET ROAD.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Wamon Madhowrao Dukle and Govindrao Madhowrao Dukle, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of February, 1915, at 4.30 p.m., (S.T.), all the right title and interest of the said Insolvents in their following landed property, on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land and the house thereon at Lohar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shaikh Memon Street or Market Road, admeasuring 282 5-9 sq. yds., and bounded on the east by the house of Chintoba Gowind Seth, on the west by the house of Ramji Kessow Lohar, on the north by the Lohar Chowl Street aforesaid and on the South by a public passage for sweepers, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue partly as quit ground rent land, and partly as Pension and Tax land under Collector's old No. 391, new No. 2268, old Survey No. 1/1190 and New Survey No 1826 and Collector's old No. 1104 new No. 6829, old Survey No. 1117 and new Survey No. 1826 and formerly under No. 15 and now under "C" ward Nos. 1021 and 1022 and Lohar Chawl Street Nos. 86 to 88 and 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th January, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS ARE PARTICULARLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE UNDERMENTIONED AUCTION SALE AS SOME USEFUL AND VALUABLE ARTICLES OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. APPLIANCES AND DRUUGS ARE BEING DISPOSED OF:—

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th January, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla:—

A quantity of serviceable, second-hand and unserviceable medical stores, surgical instruments and appliances, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES ETC., AT B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COY., STORES DEPOT, MAHALAXMI.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 9th and WEDNESDAY, the 10th FEBRUARY, 1915, at 1 p.m. at the Railway Coy.'s Stores Depot, Mahalaxmi:—

A quantity of Railway plants, stores, etc. etc., consisting of India rubber scrap, drums, kegs, files, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap, cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap of sorts, wood locks old, brass zinc, white metal, type metal scrap and miscellaneous other stores.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight, the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the auction is over, and will be in the stores yard at the risk of the purchasers. Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the Auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of rupees 3 per square yard, will be charged by the Company, as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th January, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

Wednesday, February 3rd at 9-30 p. m. S. T.
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
In aid of the
WOMEN'S BRANCH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.
By kind courtesy the Proprietors of the
PALACE OF VARIETIES, the following Artistes will appear:—

MISS NORAH MOORE: Singer of patriotic and topical songs
MISS GERTRUDE GEBEST: Versatile singer and clever story-teller.
MISS BELLE SPARKS: Charming singer of sweet songs.
LITTLE MONA: The favourite of Bombay and singer of catchy choruses.
MR. T. CHAMPION: Inimitable Comedian who will sing selected topical and patriotic songs.

THE GAIETY ORCHESTRA.

Admission Rs. 2 only.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

FEBRUARY 12th, 1915.

In addition to the classes proposed in schedule, there will be a class for

CHILDREN'S PUPPIES

under 6 months old. Entry Re. 1/-

The first prize will be a cup value Rs. 15 offered by

Mrs. CLAUDE HILL

and a second prize by the Committee.

The class will be judged in the afternoon after 4 p.m.

There will be a class for Soldiers' Dogs, entry Re. 1/- on the show ground.

W. LEE,
Hon. Secretary.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL
Tuesday, 26th January.
DANCING AND SKATING.
Tuesday, 16th February
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

(Bombay's Leading Playhouse)
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.
H. M. The KING AT THE FRONT.
Incidents in a historic visit to France and Belgium.
KAISER'S DASH FOR CALAIS
THE KAISER CANNOT SLEEP!
A new edition of clever caricatures by Lancelot Speedy.
ANOTHER W. W. JACOBS' COMEDY
A real gem, "Beauty and the Barge."
CYRIL MAUDE in the principal role.
THE SHIRKER'S NIGHTMARE!
PATHE'S WEEKLY GAZETTE
SATURDAY NEXT!
The Great Musical Comedy Stars
MISS GRACE PALOTTA
AND
Mr. EDWARD NOBLE
IN SKETCHES, SONGS AND DANCES.

PALLADIUM

LATE LA SCALA THEATRE
6-30 p.m. KALBADEVI ROAD. 10 p.m.
TO-NIGHT. Two Performances. *TO-NIGHT.*
NEW ARTISTES—NEW ARTISTES
Commencing Sat. Jan. 23rd.
Welcome Return of India's Favourite,
Miss MARIE GODWIN
Soubrette, Balladist and Expert Dansuese.
THE CREAM of VERSATILITY.
By Public desire, one week longer,
OF JAS J. MORRIS
Irish comedian in new Songs and Dances.
BRYANT AND MAY.
(JIM) (MARIE)
In Ragtime Songs and Speciality Dances
THE ANIMATED WAR GAZETTE.
Depicting latest Scenes from the Front
Our Star Film this week.
TANNHAUSER
By Richard Wagner. In 3 Parts.
A wonderfully impressive Film Representation based on the famous legend.
Prices Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4
Boxes to seat four, Rs. 15 and Rs. 10.
Soldiers & Sailors Half price to 2nd & 3rd Seats
PLAN AT MARCKS & Co,
Fully licensed Bar under European Management.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

CONVERSAZIONE
Open to the Members only
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL
on Tuesday, February 2nd, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T. under the Patronge and in the Presence of H. E THE GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON.

Subscription and application for membership (each member may bring two Lady-guests), should be sent to the Hon. Sec, Prof. G. V. MULLER, M. A. I. E. S., Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Last day for receiving pictures is Thursday noon, 28th January, at the Town Hall.

No matter what the cause of the headache, Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes.

C.8

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
Our Typical, Topical Programme
A GREAT HISTORICAL PICTURE-PLAY
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE
A Superb and Realistic Production—In Two Parts.
Showing the most famous battles and important episodes in the life of the Great French Conqueror.
SENTINELS OF THE DEEP
THAT GUARD BRITANNIA'S REALMS
A remarkable picture showing the biggest battleships of the British Navy, with their tonnage, speed, dates of building, etc.
ANIMATED WAR NEWS
Interesting items from here and there.
BILLY BOY
Lightning sketch by the famous Cartoonist, Lancelot Speedy.
Time and Prices as Usual.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Jan. 25.

The disturbance which has moved eastwards and was less marked to-day, has given nearly general rain in north-east United Provinces, East Punjab and Kashmir.

A few falls also occurred in East United Provinces and East Rajputana.

The chief amounts are:—Mussoorie one and a half inches, Roorkee three-quarters, Dehra Dun, Hissar and Ludhiana a half, Simla three-quarters, Sonamarg one, Madras a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of precipitation in Kashmir, Punjab and West United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 25th January 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab; Hissar has had 0.54" and Ambala 0.18". Skies are heavily clouded in the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the east Punjab but in excess in the extreme north; night temperature is above normal in the east Punjab and at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.20" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at Jhansi and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and night temperature are generally in excess. Day temperature is 10 deg. F. in defect at Cawnpore and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in east Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind and Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect over the whole of Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in east Rajputana and upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect at Neemuch; night temperature is in excess in Central India West and at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues above normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The area of precipitation has decreased considerably. Rainfall has again been nearly general in the east Punjab but has ceased or been insignificant in Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West, while in Rajputana and the United Provinces only isolated showers have occurred. The unsettled conditions in northern India are much less pronounced than yesterday.

A few showers are possible in the east Punjab, the south United and the Central Provinces and the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 25th of January 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	66.1	55.0	69		4.80	—2.43
Jask	78.8	62.6	84		0.40	—1.87
Muskat	80.1	65.5	68		3.17	1.42
Do. (24th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.6	46.3	84		0.30	—0.30
Rawalpindi	66.7	38.6	93	...	4.05	0.93
Lahore	64.6	49.4	96	0.08	1.35	0.05
Hissar	60.2	52.3	100	0.54	0.31	
Ambala	62	51.1	93	0.18	1.92	—0.37
Delhi	65.2	55.3	93	0.03	1 59	0.31
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	72.8	55.3	99	0.01	0.51	—0.32
Mainpuri	72.8	55.4	100	0.05	0 25	—0.92
Jhansi	66.6	...	..	0.09	0.09	—0.85
Cawnpore	62.6	54.7	97	0.20	0.36	—0.70
Allahabad	78.3	51.8	93	0.02	0.02	—1.24
SIND AND RAJPUTANA:						
Jacobabad	76.3	49.4	77	..	0.52	0.10
Karachi	76.	59.1	71	..	0.55	—0.09
Ajmer	69.4	57.6	94	..	1.25	0.50
Jaipore	67.5	58.0	94	0.10	0.53	—0.23
Kotah	71.8	57.8	87	..	1.69	1.19
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	78.0	51.0	64	..	0.16	—0.01
Dwarka	77.5	59.3	76	..	0.09	—0.01
Veraval	83.6	55.0	69	..	0.04	—0.35
Rajkot	79.2	56.3	84	..	0.40	—0.10
Bhavnagar Para	84.6	54.8	91	..	0	—0.32
Surat	85.1	60.5	86	..	0.70	0.50
Ahmedabad	83.7	58.6	80	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	79.1	55.4	92	..	0.33	—0.08
Neemuch	71.7	56.8	99	0.02	0.04	—1.52
Indore	79.3	61.1	87	0.05	1.05	0.37
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.9	57.3	66	..	0	—1.42
Saugor	73.4	58.2	80	..	0	—1.47
Hoshangabad	83 3	61.8	55	..	1.34	0.16
Khandwa	88.2	58.9	61	..	0.48	—0.46
Akola	85.9	63.7	72	..	1.57	0.12
Amraoti	85.3	65.5	77	..	1.60	0.21
Nagpur	83.1	60.1	83	..	2.45	1.89
Chanda	84.3	62.0	89	..	2.09	0.82
Raipur	81.2	62.1	81	..	1 14	0.30
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.9	72.1	66	..	0.18	—0.34
Ratnagiri	87.7	73.9	68	..	0.42	—0.22
Mormugao	87.0	73.5	71	..	1.43	0.27
Karwar	90.0	69.1	76	..	5.67	3.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.4	63.3	76	..	2.32	1.56
Ahmednagar	84.6	61.5	70	..	1.94	0.88
Poona	89.0	63.3	71	..	0.61	—0.46
Sholapur	85.3	63.9	70	..	4.87	3.39
Bijapur	83.0	63.2	70	..	4.71	3.51
Belgaum	83.3	60.5	78	..	4.84	2.95
Aurangabad	85.1	55.2	70	..	1.69	0.68
Nizamabad (Indur).	82.4	63.8	79	..	2.05	1.22
Hyderabad	81.5	64.0	73	..	0.86	—0.37
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.1	72.8	75	..	3.41	0.07
Calicut	89.7	75.6	86	..	7.03	0.79
Cochin	89.7	76.5	71	..	13.08	4.65
Colombo	91.1	72.7	93	..	16.48	—4.09
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	81.7	67.2	92	..	3.04	—3.11
Bellary	89.0	64.3	78	..	2.91	0.78
Cuddapah	85.5	67.5	85	..	3.63	—0.99
Madras	84.6	71.3	87	..	24.41	4.64
Bangalore	81.3	62.1	86	..	2.14	—1.48
Coimbatore	86.2	69.5	76	..	4.01	—0.88
Trichinopoly	88.1	72.0	74	..	5.54	1.57
Negapatam	85.3	71.5	75	..	18.79	—9.50

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 24th January 1915.
Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.958 Inches
Temperature of Air ...	77.0degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	71.8 "
Dew Point ...	69.5 "
Reative humidity of Air ...	0.776 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10 ...	4.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air ...	82.9 "
Minimum do. do. ...	73.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	NW,NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	188 Miles

SURVEY OF BOMBAY.

REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 6155, dated the 14th December 1914, to report on the papers, regarding the proposed cadastral survey of the Town and Island of Bombay, have issued their report, which states:—After careful consideration they are of opinion that Government should be informed that so far as the survey proper is concerned, the Corporation have no objection to offer, but that they notice that the insertion of the words "and of a Register of Possession in which each property shall be separately entered under an indicative number and which shall contain such particulars as Government may, from time to time, determine" in clause 19 of Bill No. VIII of 1914, which find no place in the corresponding section of the Calcutta Act, would admit of rules being framed by Government that would enable the officer deputed to prepare the Register to institute an inquiry into titles in Bombay and to call for documents in support of claims of possession. The Committee deprecate such an inquiry as likely to cause annoyance and expense to property-holders and to lead to unnecessary interference with private holdings. Moreover, so far as Government are concerned, they are not legitimately concerned with disputes concerning lands not paying any assessment to Government. The Committee therefore, recommend that the Corporation should submit that for these reasons they recommend that those words be deleted so far as that clause is concerned.

Section 7 of the Bill provides that if in the course of survey it shall come to the notice of the Superintendent that a dispute exists as to any boundaries which should be surveyed, the Superintendent shall cause an inquiry to be held by an Assistant Superintendent for the purpose of determining such boundaries. The Committee also deprecate such an enquiry, and they recommend that the Corporation should express their opinion that all the necessary purposes of the survey would be secured by entering boundaries as they exist at present with the names of disputants if any.

Section 21 of the Bill provides that whoever fails to comply with a requisition contained in any notice served under Sections 5 and 8, shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven days. The Committee consider that the penalty in such cases should be restricted to a fine only and that therefore the words "or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven days" should be deleted from this section.

The cost of the survey has been estimated at Rs. 6½ lakhs and the Standing Committee have recommended under their Resolution No. 5757, dated the 25th November 1914, that the Municipality should agree to bear 1/6th of the cost not exceeding Rs. 1,08,333. The Committee concur in this recommendation. They are, however, of opinion that the attention of the Council of His Excellency the Governor be respectfully invited to the fact that the Bill under reference contemplates imposition of half the burden of the whole cost on private owners, from whom it is proposed to recover a survey fee for the issue of plans of their holdings, and they recommend that the Corporation should express their opinion that there should be no compulsion on property-holders to purchase copies of the plans of the survey.

Minutes have been appended to the report by Dr. Sukhia, Mr. R. S. Navalkar, Mr. G. W. Hatch, Mr. J. D. Framji, Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, Sir Sassoon Lavid, and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barmeters:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time on the 5th January 19[illegible] was 30.[illegible] inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month.	WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in
	Jan			Jan		
M.	25	m 4 54	24 3	25	0 24a	18 11
		8 36a	24 5			
Tu.	26	m 6 11	23 9	26	m 1 49	22 9
		9 32a	25 4		1 39a	18 6
W.	27	m 7 49	23 9	27	m 3 14	22 3
		10 13a	26 4		2 35a	17 11
TH.	28	m 9 10	24 2	28	m 4 5	21 4
		10 44a	27 3		3 23a	17 3
F.	29	m 10 4	24 11	29	m 4 41	20 5
		11 15a	28 2		4 6a	16 6
S.	30	m 10 46	25 9	30	m 5 13	19 7
		11 43a	28 11		4 47a	15 11
SU.	31	m 11 27	26 6	31	m 5 44	18 9
					5 24a	15

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 25 (Monday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 27m
" 26 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 28m
" 27 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 29m
" 28 (Thursday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 29m
" 29 (Friday	" 7h. 14 m.	" 6h. 30m
" 30 (Saturday)	" 7h. 14 m.	" 6h. 31m
" 31 (Sunday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 31m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915 Jan. 15th 9h 11-29.m; 1st Quarter 1915 Jan. 23rd. 11h. 2-8 m. Full Moon 1915 Jan. 31st 10h. 11-8 a.m. aLast Quarter 1915 Feb. 7th 10h. 40 9 am..

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-87, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

The market opened quiet, and a certain number of settlements were made and delivery orders sold.

This afternoon the Market was quieter, and Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akolas for March were offered at Rs. 155, but little business was reported in contracts.

New crop Fully Good Bengals opened to-day, and business was done for January, 1916 up to Rs. 165, but later the rate gave way to Rs. 161.

We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach (March) .....Rs. 189
Fully Good Bengals (March) .....Rs. 129
Fine M. G. Bengals (March) .....Rs. 137
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akolas (March). Rs. 155

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

Opening Tone	Easy
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	2,869

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June	4.76
June-July	.....
July-August	4.82
August-September	.....
September-October	.....
October-November	4.91
November-December	.....
December-January	.....
January-February	4.95

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
22nd Jan Close	4.87	4.93	5.04	5.08
23rd Jan. Open	4.81	5.87	4.98	5.03
23rd Jan. Close	4.92½	4.98	5.09	5.13
	pl. 5½	pl. 5	pl. 5	pl. 5

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.
22nd Jan. Close	6.88	7.01	7.30
23rd Jan. Open	...	...	...
23rd Jan. Close	6.82	7.01	7.30
	— 1	..	..

NEW YORK.

	Mch. new	May.	Oct.
22nd Jan. Close.	8.62	8.88	9.23
23rd Jan. Close.	8.44	8.72	9.11
	— 18	— 11	— 12

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch.	May.
22nd Jan. Close.	8.23	8.48
23rd Jan. Close.	..	..
	—	—

ARRIVALS.

23rd Jan. 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish	2,005
Central India	....
Barsi & Nagpur	1,460
Berar	2,967
Central Provinces	1,535
Dhollera	....
Broach	....
Compta & Dharwar	6
Westerns	....
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	1,336
Rajputana	50
Sind	706
Total	10,065
Total for 2 days	25,420
„ to date since 1st Sept. 1914.	4,92,960
„ same time last season	12,32,405

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	2 Days.	Since 1st Jan. 1915	Same period last year.
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	10,065 Cwts.	25,420 Cwts.	25,364 Cwts.	3,1,924 Cwts.
Wheat	2,363	2,705	167,872	129,933
Linseed	431	694	11,577	85,355
Rape, Rai, Mustard-Seed	872	1,152	22,365	3,212
Gingellyseed	3,925	4,685	65,215	275,193
Poppyseed	..	..	98	1,912
Groundnuts	7,397	15,087	95,985	230,399
Castorseed	1,909	3,815	52,938	127,643
Rice	4,631	7,829	248,845	206,665
Myrabollams	4,118	4,763	68,170	66,831
Cottonseed	12,690	20,750	330,131	657,759
Mowraseed	882	882	5,132	4,639
Gram	971	1,201	17,396	22,311
Jowari	5,126	7,777	83,414	105,068
Barley	..	..	1,002	1,158
Maize	9	9	733	76

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 13-16d.
D. D. Mail .....1s. 3 7/8d.
T. T. Forward .....1s. 3 7/8d. Februray.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready..... 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. 4 m.s' ready ..... 1s. 4¼d.
Francs 3 m-s. ready 173½
30 d-s. Hongkong 131½
30 d-s. Shanghai 167½
60 d-s. Yokohama ..... 146½ to 147

BULLION.

Bar silver in London advanced 1-16d. to 22 11-16d. The tone of the market is quiet.

The local market is quiet at 68-3 for ready delivery.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-9-6
Australian Bar Gold	24-0-0
Bombay Bar Gold	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-13-0

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill share presented a rather depressed tone to-day. Tata Iron & Steel shares stood unchanged.

David opened at Rs. 5-15, declined to to Rs. 500 but closed at Rs. 507½ for March.

Madhavji changed hands at Rs. 1,062½ in the morning but closed at Rs. 1,052½.

Standards after touching Rs. 852½ advanced to Rs. 860 at the close.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 240, Crescent at Rs. 87½, Edward Sassoon at Rs. 377½ and Fazulbhai at Rs. 367½.

Indian Cement Co., share changed hands at Rs. 203¾.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood stationary at Rs. 897½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 214 and Preference at Rs. 172.

In Railway shares Central Provinces changed hands at Rs. 118.

Tapti Valleys were in demand at Rs. 575 and Amritsar Patti at Rs. 149.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 57, and Central Bank of India shares at Rs. 17.

Tata Iron & Steel Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 93 and Deferred were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 186 to Rs. 191.

Port Canning were in demand at Rs. 810.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Transactions in 3½ per cent. Government Paper were reported at Rs. 93¾ (clean prices). 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97¼ (short dated).

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. Tone steady.
White Pessi, 85 per cent. Ready .....Rs. 8-2, R. D. per cwt.
White pessi April-May .....Rs. 7-4, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 7-8, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed. Tone steady.
Ready .....Rs. 7-7, B. T. per cwt.
Rapeseed. Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore ...Rs. 7-10, B. T. per cwt nominal.
Brown Etawah .....Rs. 7-14, B. T. per cwt. nominal.
Brown Katni .....Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat Mar-April .....Rs. 8, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed. Tone quiet but steady.
Ready Rs. 7-12, B. T. per cwt.
Groundnuts. Tone quiet.
Sholapur .....Rs. 30, B. T. per candy.
Madras .....Rs. 31-8, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 4-4, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed. Tone quiet.
Ready .....Rs. 5-14, R. D. per cwt.
Forward April-May Rs. 5-12, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 2-9, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed. Tone quiet but steady.
Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 8-7, R. D. per cwt.
Mimbara .....Rs. 43, B. T. per candy.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. .....Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni .....Rs. 37, B. T. per candy.
Mughi .....Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat F. M. .....Rs. 46, B. T. per candy.
White Secunderabad .....Rs. 41, B. T. per candy. nominal.
White Khandesh ...Rs. 43, B. T. per candy.
White Allahabad .....Rs. 8-7, R. D. per cwt.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samual Montagu & Co., writing on December 31st say:—

For the first time since the outbreak of War, the Bank of England announced a considerable withdrawal of bar gold and gold coin. The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

December 24th £935,000 in bar gold.
December 29th £8,000 in bar gold.
December 30th £52,000 in bar gold.
Withdrawals were made as under:—
December 24th £612,000 in Foreign Gold Coin.
December 24th £402,000 in bar gold.
December 28th £200,000 in bar gold.
December 30th £1,000,000 set aside on account of the Treasury Currency Note Reserve.

The additional £1,000,000, set aside as above makes the total in that Reserve £18,500,000.

The reduction on balance during the week was £1,219,000.

The West African gold output for November, 1914 was £154,674., as compared with £132,694, for November, 1913 and £159,410 for October, 1914.

The gold output from the Transvaal for November, 1914 was £3,040,677, as compared with £2,860,788 for November, 1913, and £3,116,754 for October, 1914.

The Rhodesian output for November, 1914 was £311,711, as compared with £239,036 for November, 1913 and £337,241 for October, 1914.

SILVER.

The tone is fairly good.

Owing to the Christmas Holidays, business has been rather restrained, and supplies have been far from plentiful.

The Indian Bazaars have been nibbling, but the mainstay of the market at the present time is China. During the last few weeks, a substantial amount of silver has been bought for that quarter.

An extract from the issue under date of November 14th of the "North China Herald" suggests that the interminable complications of Chinese currency have by no means ended:—

"Currency in China has had all kinds of surprises for laymen; but the present situation is simply extraordinary. There is now found to be an actual plethora of dollars and small coins; and since August the Chinese have been melting them and converting them into sycee. Dollars are very cheap at present in contrast to the position in the past, especially during the revolution of 1911. The reasons why dollars are being melted are that large issues of the provincial mints have found no use in the market, and as all Chinese accounts are in Taels, the present price of the dollar is not very conductive to its existence and circulation."

An Indian Currency Return for December 22nd gave details as follows:—

Notes in Circulation	61.21 Lacs.
Reserve in Silver Coin	29,70 Lacs.
Gold Coin and Bullion	9,86 Lacs.
East Indian Securities	10,00 Lacs.
Gold in England	7,65 Lacs.
Securities in England	4,000 Lacs.

The stock in Bombay consists of 4,500 bars, as compared with 4,900 last week.

A shipment of 100,000. ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Appended will be found statistics for December:—

Highest Price	23 1/4 cash delivery.
Lowest Price	22 3/8 cash delivery.
Average Price	22.9 cash delivery.
Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.	
Bank Rate	5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std.	77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.	
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.	

December 28. 22 11/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

December 29. 22 3/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

December 30. 22 3/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

December 31. 22 11/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

The quotation to-day for cash silver is fixed the same as that of a week ago.

We have the pleasure to wish you a very Prosperous New Year.

NAVAL PRIZES.

BRITISH CARGOES LANDED FROM GERMAN SHIPS AT TSINGTAO.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received a telegram from his Majesty's Ambassador at Tokio to the following effect:—

British subjects who possess interests in cargoes which may have been landed from German ships at Tsingtao should address their claims, through his Majesty's Embassy at Tokio, to the Japanese Ministry for Foreign Affairs, sending detailed descriptions of cargo and documentary evidence in support of them.

The delivery of such cargo can only take place at Tsingtao. Permission to enter that place, subject to the consent of the military authorities, has been granted to foreigners having property there since 20th November last.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Central India	1,745
Swadeshi	1,360
Ahmed Advance	750
Tata Mills	..
David	..
Standard	855
Kohinoor	655
Phœnix	1-504
Madhavji	1-050
China	440
Fazul	365
Crescent	86¼
Indore Malwa	150
Curimbhai	172-8
Indian Bleaching	85
Pearl	217-8
Bombay Cotton	95
Simplex	242½
Emperor Edward	460
Manokji Petit	1.775
Framji	1,300
New Great Eastern	205
Ed. Sassoon	177-6
Finlay	240
Swan	185
Jamshed	90
Laxmi Cotton	1,115
Colaba	1,335
Textile	1,130
Century	175
Bombay Dyeing	..
Port Canning	810
Bombay Burma	900
„ Tramway	214
„ „ Pref.	172
Indian Cement	205
Katni Pref.	100
Katni Dfd.	121
Tata Ordinary	93
„ Deferred	190
„ Preference	156
Hydro. Ordinary	1,180
„ Preference	1,150
Steam Ordinary	190
„ Preference	252½
Bank of Bombay	1,590
„ of India	57
Central Bank	17
Eastern „	65
Shivrajpur	16
Central Ind. Mining	..
Telephone	78
Tapti Railway	575
Gujerat „	101
Ahmedabad-Prantej	..
Dhond-Baramati	..
Ahmedabad-Dholka	121
Sara-Sirajganj	75
Mandra-Bhon Ry.	23¼
Sind Light	170
Upper Sind	120
Acntral Provinces	118
Cmritsar-Patty	149

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 23.

Dumra	Andreason..	Basra & Co.
K in Maru	Tosuda	Kobe Dec, 25

Jan, 24

Luzon Maru	Miyata	Kobe Dec. 19
Zayani	Weeke	Cardiff Dec. 5
Egyptian	Palne	Card ff Dec. 19
Aizam	Benson	Glasgow Dec. 16
Chakdnia	Pratt	London Dec. 11
Fairport	Gregor	Calcutta Jan. 13
Umaria	Elton	Samarang Jan. 2

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 25.

Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta
Linga	Outbush	Karachi

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday:—

S. S. Wabasha Phillips Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading on yesterday.

Steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Nizam:—The steamer Nizam, 3,333 tons Captain J. H. Benson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow which port she left on Dec. 16 with a general cargo.

S. S. Chakdnia:—The steamer Chakdnia, 1,579 tons Captain W. E. Pratt, arrived in harbour on Sunday from London which port she left on Dec .11 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Fairport:—The steamer Fairport, 2,433 tons, Captain J. Gregor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she left on Jan. 13 with coal.

S. S. Umaria:—The steamer Umaria, 3,237 tons Capt. G. R. Elton, arrive in harbour yesterday from Samarang which port she left on Jan. 12 with a cargo of sugar and 10 deck passengers.

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons Captain E. Bryn, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Luzon Maru, 2,168 tons Captain T. Migata, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe which port she left on Dec. 19 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Zayani:—The steamer Zayani, 2,627 tons Captain N. Weeke, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Cardiff which port she left on Dec. 5 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Egyptian:—The steamer Egyptian 2,923 tons, Captain T. W. Paine, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Cardiff which port she left on Dec. 9 with a general cargo and coal.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Wabasha:—The steamer Wabasha, 3,796 tons, Captain W. Phillips, will sail today for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Hakushika Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Hakushika Maru left Singapore for Hongkong homeward bound on the 24th instant.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 23rd instant.

S. S. Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia outward bound left Gibraltar for Bombay on the evening of the 22nd inst.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Monday, January 2 th, 1915.

Chakdna	Pratt	M. M. & Co
Melford Hall	Seaborne	K. N'con & Co
Sumatra	Rewa	T. Morican & Co
Tyeho	Rick	J. Finlay & Co
Yasukuni Maru	Kamada	N. Y. Kaisha
Zayani	Wecke	H. S. Shorstry

VICTORIA DOCK.

Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
Dumra	Hobday	M. M. & Co
Kirin Maru	Isuda	N. Y. K laha
Luzon Maru	Migata	N. Y. Kaisha
Nizam	Benson	W. & A. G. & Co
Rangoon Maru	Namura	N.Y . Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK

City of Lahore	McFee	K. N. & Co
City of London	Elliot	K. N. & Co
Egra	Chivas	M. M. & Co
Kaisar-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. S. N. Co
Malta	Cookburn	P. & O. Co

E. W. P. D.

Irrawadi	Mahomed	B. S N CO
Netrawati	Abubeker	
Indrawati	Osman	
Sabarmati	Salidia	
Saraswati	Nola	Bo. S. N. Co., Ld.

M. W. D. D.

Lhasa	Rouse	M. M. & Co

V. D. H. W.

Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Arankola	Alexander	M. M. & Co
Ateragate	Lewis	M. M. & Co
Bones	King	P. & O. Co
conia	Howse	W & A. G. & Co
Bucire	Evans	T. M. & Co
Cocenada	Hitchings	M. M. & Co
Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. Co
Fier de Mar	Hassam	Purbhoram
Firooze	Priarcoe	T. M. & Co
Gibraltar	Semple	W. & A. G. & Co
Gracehus	Bowman	M. M. & Co
ean	Christansen	Bombay Co
Fegenturm	Merrals	M. M. & Co
Kahamani	Cusack	M. M. & Co
Salcette	Vine	P. & O. Co
Sardinia	Zeffery	P. & O. Co
ikh	Ell tt	T. M. & Co
ofala	Alton	M. M. & Co
Sildra	Brya	Bombay Co
Trold	Anderson	T. M. & Co
Takada Maru	Deans	N. Y. K
Taiyabi	Cottrell	B. E. C. & Co
Zoroastrian	Osborne	Muncherjee & Sons

EXPORTS.

Jan. 25.

FOR LONDON.

Kaisar-I-Hind (s) 400 bales hemp, H. Govindjee; 45 bales cow hides, 43 bales sheep and goat skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 55 cwts canes, D. S. Postwalla; 2,047 cwts myrabolams, P. Mathooradas & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Lahore (s) 43 bales wool, Boridass Fogmall; 26 bales wool, V. Oomarsee; 200 bales cotton waste, G. Veerjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Lahore (s) 760 bales cotton, 799 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 1,980 cwts mowraseed John Pachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra (s) 13 bundles cotton, H. Sulzer & Co.

Firoozi (s) 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 1,050 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 401 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

Yasukuni Maru (s) 36 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Rangoon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, M. B.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kaisha; 350 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 925 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Yasukuni Maru (s) 85 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru (s) 250 cwts hides fleshings, Bessho & Co.; 1,656 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 900 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

Rangoon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 200 bales cotton, A. Blaschsek & Co.; 220 cwts crushed myrabolams, Kalliandas Bros.

Sardina (s) 1,300 bales cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.; 300 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 350 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 434 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons & Co.

Sardinia (s) 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru (s) 66 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons & Co.; 500 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 6 pots rosa oil 1 pot sandal wood oil, H. K. Jooma.

Malta (s) 5 pots sandalwool oil, H. C. Jooma.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Wabasa from San Francisco, Agents —Standard Oil Co. 400,000 imperial gallons, refined oil in bulk, 1,000 cases crystal neutrel oil.

S. S. Dumra from Busreh, Agents—M. M. & Co. 771 bags 1,372 baskets dates, 91 bags figs, 3 bags almonds, 2 bags a. seed, 7 bags pistas, 147 bags raisins, 30 bags b seed, 9 bags prawns, 6 bundles salted fish, 6 bundles sharkfins, 18 bundles 1 bag rosebuds, 1 bundle carpets, 92 bundles wool, 25 bundles skins, 1 bundle cotton, 1 case woollen goods, 1 box gold coins, 19 tins pearls, 78 bundles specie.

WAR AND MOTOR TRADE.

PROMISING OUTLOOK FOR BRITISH INDUSTRY.

Of all industries hit by the war none has given evidence of greater elasticity and self-reliance than the business of makers and sellers of cars, tires, and motoring accessories, says "The Times." After four months of fighting, which began just when motor traders were preparing themselves for the stress of showtide, one sees on looking around the trade merely that this unaccustomed influence has crushed the weak and fortified the strong. A number of little firms, hanging on to the industry with a tenacity born of something approaching desperation, have gone under—starved out by a temporary but very real check on the public purse-strings—but the bigger, more soundly established companies are as busy as, if not busier than, ever at a corresponding period of the working year.

A few of the British concessionaries of French, Belgian, German, and Austrian manufacturers have been hit badly, of course. On the declaration of war their factories were at once taken over by the various military authorities, and if cars (instead of the lesser munitions of war) still continued to be made, as was only rarely the case, they were models of a grimly utilitarian nature, hyper-powerful machines to be used in the great game. Thus a round halfdozen of British agents found their occupations more or less gone from the simple stoppage of supplies to sell. But even these have evinced adaptability by at once arranging agencies for British-built chassis, and there is scarcely one of the really great companies that is not keeping afloat.

The purely British firms, making their own cars, have never been in better fettle. They are working day and night on Government orders, their advantage being that they manufacture in normal times vehicles of types really useful in active service, and a surprising volume of business is also being done by the better grade American concerns.

With all sympathy for the car builders of nations allied to us in the struggle, British bullion can help them other than as purchase-money for their manufactures, and there is very little doubt that at an early date newly-promoted, exclusively British concerns will be in a position to offer British-built reproductions of the leading German and Austrian cars in our market.

It is too early for experiences on the road in war conditions to have affected design, or even construction, but in the particulars of 1915 chassis now coming to hand one can already see a tendency to abandon the old reckless disregard of ample margins of strength. Many of the light cars of the past two years, machines with engines of or below 10 h.p. by Treasury rating, were "light" rather more than they were "cars." There will be many less such sold in the next 12 months.

Cycle-cars are still being built, but are not being bought very numerously. There is so narrow a margin between the price of one of these necessarily gimcrack productions and that of an eminently efficient light car that anybody who can really afford the cheaper can certainly afford the other. and running costs have proved about equal. If a buyer elects to use a car to carry two people, he will wear out just as much rubber on three wheels as on four. Much greater improvement will be found among light cars than among the more powerful models this year.

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.

PASTORAL VISIT TO BASSEIN.

His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun is on a pastoral tour in Bassein. On Saturday last the parishioner of the Church of N. S. da Graca at Papri, assembled in a body at the entrance of their Parish church and offered a welcome to their prelate. Mr. Angelo M. Baptista read an address, while Mr. Stephen M. Pereira garlanded his Lordship and presented him with a beautiful bouquet. His Lordship, replying in Portuguese, referred in appreciative language to the loyalty of his flock to their great Ruler, the King-Emperor of India. Later on special prayers were prescribed by His Lordship, which were offered after mass on Sunday, for the success of British arms, and the restoration of peace to Europe and happiness to India. On Sunday the First Communion was received by a large number of boys and girls, and the confirmation service was held yesterday. The Very Rev. Father P. J. Moniz is conducting His Lordship through his tour.

Major H. Cameron R. E., officiating Traffic Manager, Messrs. H. St. Gilmore and V. Bolth, officiating Deputy Traffic Managers,, N. W. Ry., are confirmed in

Mr. F. Raven, assistant Loco Superintendent, East Bengal Railway, is transferred to the North-Western Railway.

THE DUST NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Just a little over a couple of years ago, I had occasion to point out in the columns of your contemporary the eccentricity displayed by the Municipal executive in scavenging and watering our roads. I do not know how far that letter has proved effective, but I had the satisfaction of seeing at the time that a public-spirited member of the Corporation,—whom I had not the honour of being acquainted with,—took the trouble to draw the attention of the Commissioner to that letter, with what result I am unfortunately not in a position to know. If I am not mistaken, the Corporation, pressed by some influential citizens, allowed last year, a grant of nearly a quarter of a lakh of rupees for tarring a considerable portion of the Esplanade and other roads in the Fort. The reidents and and merchants of that locality, and perhaps you too sir, willl be better able to say what value we have received in return for that quarter of a lakh.

The high winds during the past fortnight, assisted by the silly scavengers of the Bombay Municipality, incite me to trouble you with this letter, and I hope you will excuse me for mentioning a little personal matter, viz., that I was just recently suffering from tonsilitis and inflammation of the conjunctiva and that past experience makes me fear more such attacks during the ensuing months.

I believe that the horrible dust nuisance in Bombay can be abated to a very considerable extent by a little more intelligence and a little less of the *laisser-faire* attitude on the part of the Municipal executive. At any rate, I am sure, the present Municipal Commissioner will be able to do so, if he only shows half the persistence that he does in having latrines erected near Hindu and Parsi places of worship. As pointed out in my letter referred to above, the municipal scavengers insist upon doing their work just at that time of the day when the sun has deprived the surface of the roads of its moisture to the greatest extent, and when the velocity of the wind is the highest. What they actually do is not scavengeing but transferring with the help of the wind,—which perhaps they appreciate heartily,—heaps or layers of dust from one part of a road to another or to the public and private buildings. These layers of baked dust, on account of the cohesion of their particles, would perhaps resist the force of the wind if they are not disturbed by the scavenger's broom, which too, by the way, is a very primitive sort of thing and seems to be more suitable for removing dry leaves from a garden than for scavenging the Bombay roads. Whenever I have seen unusually large clouds of dust on our roads, I have always succeeded in tracing, windward within a mile or a half, a scavenger active with his broom! Then again, pretty long time after scavengers have performed their part in the distribution of the dust all over the city, including the valuable wares of the merchants and the eyes, mouths, throats and lungs, not to mention the ears, of the citizens,—and we know Bombay dust has been scientifically proved to consist mainly of particles of dried horse-dung, straw, coal etc., which serve as vehicles for the various kinds of disease-bearing germs,—come the men with the sprinklers. These gentlemen always seem to be to a great hurry, probably because there are not sufficient hands for the work which has to be finished within a limited period depending upon the pressure in the mains. Notwithstanding their feverish haste a number of roads remain unwatered till a considerable time after sunset. For a similar reason perhaps, some of the roads have to be watered in the morning long before sunrise. Lamington Road, as I can personally testify, is one of them.

Why cannot a change be made in this lamentable state of things. Why cannot the road-watering be done twice in the afternoon *on very windy days?* Or why can it not be done a little earlier, as I have often seen it done on some Racing days? And why cannot the scavenging be done *immediately after* the watering. In that case, real scavenging (*i.e.*, removing the refuse) can be done without raising the dust.

If however the municipal executive cannot see their way to act upon any of these suggestions, and thinks the matter too difficult to be dealt with by them, I would suggest another very simple remedy on the principle of the proverb which says "If everyone would sweep the street before his door, the whole city will be clean." Thus the Municipal Commissioner has only to prevail upon the Government to pass a law requiring all residents or proprietors of buildings always to keep well-watered the portions of the roads in front of their buildings!! The only trouble for the executive will be to see that the law is duly obeyed. But that task can we'l be entrusted to the Malaria Dept., which must shortly be out of work owing to there being now no more wells and fountains to be filled up!—Yours, etc.,

M. B. D.

Lamington Road, Jan. 18.

SANITARY REFORMS IN BARODA.

ADVISORY BOARD APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Jan. 25.

At the suggestion of Major Wanhill, Assistant Director, Medical Services (Sanitary), who was brought here by H. H. the Maharaja to report on the sanitary condition, including malaria, of the city, a State Sanitary Board has been appointed. It is composed of the Amatya, the Chief Medical Officer, the Chief Engineer and other officials. The Board is to exercise supervision over the work of the Municipality and to advise His Highness when the Municipality wants help. The same Board will act as an advisory Board to decide on schemes or sanitary problems referred to them and no large scheme is to be passed till they are approved.

A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Branch of the Classical Association, Lecture by Prof. R. S. Conway, on "Man and Nature in the Angustan Poets."

Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms Town Hall, 6-30 p. m.

Major W. G. Glen Liston's lecture on "Insects and Disease in the Tropics," Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board meeting, 4-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 4-9 p. m.

Mr. D. E. Wacha's Address on "The Evolution of Indian Commerce." Government College of Commerce, Whiteaway Buildings, 6-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, last day for receiving exhibits.

Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-39 p. m.

Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Annual General Meeting, Commercial Gymkhana, 9-15 p. m.

Bombay Education Society's Schools, Annual Sports, 3 to 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29.

Bombay Medical Union, Ordinary Monthly Meeting, 7-15 p.m.

P. and O. Co's s.s. Salsette with English Mails due at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Races: Eighth Extra Meeting, Mahalaxmi.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-45.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

SILVER WEDDING.

At 4 p.m. on Monday the 3rd February 1890 at the Mission Church, Girgaum, by the Rev. R. A. Squires, Thomas Singlehurst, Engineer, B. I. S. N. Co., son of the late Thomas Augustus Singlehurst, Ordnance Department, Bombay Command, to Lucretia Charlotte, daughter of the late William Price of the Bombay City Police Force.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Comamnding.

Jan. 26.

1. Parades for the week ending January 30th:—
   To-day Tuesday the 26th:—The Squadron "A", "B", "C", & "D" Troops will parade for instruction in the escort of Convoys. Rendezvous, Charni Road Station 7-15 a.m. Dress-Drill Order. Khaki, Swords and Rifles. Members residing in Salsette are reminded that the train leaves Andheri 6-14 a.m. arrive Charni Road 7-1 a.m.
   Thursday evening 5-30 p.m. Parade at Fort Riding School for Non-efficients Dress-Mufti.
   Recruits.—All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.
2. Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Training will be held from 6th to 22nd March, during which time every member will be required to attend daily.
3. Leave.—The undermentioned members are granted leave out of Bombay:—
   Trooper H. W. Schmid, from 25th January to 5th February inclusive.
   Trooper D. Moir from 27th January to 31st July 1915 (Medical Certificate).
4. Transfer.—The undermentioned member is transferred from "C" to "D" Troop:—
   Trooper R. D. Rowlands.

A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BAND AT ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Rv. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—"Carry On!" ..... Ord Hume.
Overture—"Morning Noon and Night...Suppe.
Valse—"Destiny" ..... Baynes.
Selection—"Gipsy Love" ..... Lehar.
Serenade—"O Sole Mio" .....Di Capua.
Potpourri—"Melodious Memories" .....Finck.
A Dream Picture—"The Phantom Brigade"... .....Myddleton.

ENGLISH MAILS

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Salsette with the outward Mails of the 9th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Friday next.

THE SKATING RINK.

The success of the previous dancing and skating session has induced the Rink management to announce another similar event for to-night when extended accommodation will be provided for dancers without diminishing the skating course. A very attractive dance programme has been arranged.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The lecture by Major W. G. Glen Liston, C. I. E. I. M. S., Director, Bacteriological Laboratory, on "Insects and Disease in the Tropics" which has had to be postponed, will come off this evening at 6-30 p.m., in the Hall of the Wilson College. Dr. R. Rao, M. D., has kindly consented to preside.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN AGED WIDOW.

Mrs. Mary DeSilva, a widow aged about 70 years, who used to reside at Bhoiwada, near the Bandra Railway Station, while returning home from church on Sunday morning, suddenly dropped dead on the road outside the Bandra Police Station. Death was due to heart failure.

THE PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. Rustomji Pestonji Karkaria will deliver on Thursday at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, a public lecture on "Egypt and the present War." Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Maneckji D. Panday will hold in English a questions and answers meeting at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The subject for discussion will be "Karma and Theosophy" The meeting is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths reported in Bombay on Sunday was 55, as compared with 105 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 79 of 1913. No cases of plague or cholera were reported during the day, but there were two attacks and two deaths from small-pox. The total number of rats caught was 2,039, out of which three were found to be plague-stricken, Umerkhadi, Mandvi and Kamatipura sending one each.

HIS FOURTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Nayanpalli charged Ally Suleman, a Mahomedan, with the theft of a purse, containing Rs. 9, belonging to Abdul Rehman Mohidin.

The complainant was making purchases in Khoja Street on Sunday evening, when the accused removed the purse from his pocket, and seeing that his action was noticed, he passed the purse on to a confederate of his, who made off with it. The accused was arrested. He pleaded not guilty, but was convicted, and as he had three previous convictions, he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTU .

TO BE ISSUED TO THE EXTENT OF TEN LAKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

At their last meeting, the Calcutta Municipal Finance Committee decided to notify that the Corporation are prepared to issue to the public debentures to the extent of ten lakhs at the fixed rate of Rs. 98-8-0 per cent., the Chairman to be authorised to stop the issue of the debentures at the above rate whenever he considers that there is a likelihood of obtaining a higher price.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

CHARGE AGAINST A BANGLE MERCHANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Mr. D. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day, resumed the hearing of charges under the Trading with Enemy Ordinance and the Indian Penal Code, preferred against Bhusan Chunder Chandra, merchant, of 10 Pollock Street, Calcutta.

Mr. Hume, Public Prosecutor, who represented the Crown, said that the accused was a dealer in glass bangles. On the 5th and 9th November, he wrote and posted in Calcutta letters addressed to an agent named Meyer of Luckanne, Switzerland, regarding a consignment of bangles which he proposed to import into India from Austria through the medium of Meyer. The letters were intercepted and the accused's premises searched. Correspondence found during the search, the Public Prosecutor urged, proved that the accused was trading with an enemy, and his offence was also punishable under the Indian Penal Code, in that he had abetted and was a party to a criminal conspiracy to trade with an enemy.

THE RESULTS OF INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A telegram from London this morning says that Sir Fredrick Treves addressing the Society of Arts stated that the "results of inoculation were positively astonishing." Indeed they were!

Drill-Instructor Herbert Nichols, 3rd City of London Reserve, of 42, Sedgemere Avenue, East Finchley, whom the "Finchley Press" of Nov. 13, describes as "a big, strong healthy-looking man" was training recruits who were expecting to go aboad, and, although he himself being concerned, only with Home defence, was exempted from the necessity for inoculation, fully believed it to be compulsory for his pupils. He, therefore, allowed himself to be inoculated with anti-typhoid vaccination "as an example" and died after two days' severe illness.

The death was certified by Dr. Henry J. Sworn, M.D., to be due to anti-typhoid vaccination.

He leaves a widow and three children who are totally unprovided for.

Sir Fredrick omits to mention this case in his speech before the Society of Arts judging from Reuter's summary cabled to us.

Sir William Osler, Professor of Medicine at Oxford, who, some weeks ago, publicly assured recruits that there was no harm in inoculation is now compelled to retract that opinion and in the "British Medical Journal" of Nov. 28, admits its "untoward effects."—Yours, etc.,

J. S. MIRZAN.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY RESULTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—From the supplementary list of successful candidates at the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, published in your to-day's issue, it appears that the papers of candidates from No. 1700 and upwards received the re-consideration of the examiners. Are we, the parents and guardians of candidates bearing Nos. 1 to 1,700, to suppose that full justice was already done to them under the special instructions of the University authorities and that therefore their case did not deserve any re-consideration?

To avoid all trouble in future I propose that the University should fix before hand the percentage of passes and the examiners instructed to draw lots. For who will deny that the present results do not look like a

LOTTERY.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

ST. PETER'S HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE-GIVING.

The annual prize-distribution of the St. Peter's European High School took place in the Hall of the Institution at Mazagon, Bombay, yesterday, the Hon. Sir F. L. Sprott, presiding. The pupils went through an interesting programme of songs, recitations, etc., their perrormance being loudly applauded.

The Rev. Father Biscoe read the report in which it was stated that the school had had another year of steady work, during which it had maintained its reputation as one of the leading schools in Bombay. This was due to the unflagging energy and experience of the Rev. Principal Tovey and his assistants. The pupils had done well in Scripture. Last year, six candidates went up for the Local Cambridge Examination, of whom five passed. This year eight pupils had gone up, but the result was not yet known. Three pupils passed the Government Drawing Examination, one in the second grade and two in the third. In [illegible]s the boys had played hockey and cricket, with varying success.

The following is the report of Mr. C. H. Dudley, Inspector of European Schools, Bombay Presidency, who inspected the school in October, 1914:—

The number has risen from 69 to 75. Mr. Hildreth from the Cathedral High School has just been appointed Head Master, while Father Tovey exercises general supervision as Principal and takes the mathematics of the higher classes. Each teacher has two or more classes to look after. They are however not large. There is only one boy in the 6th, two in the 9th and three in the 8th. I was very pleased with the Infants and standard 1, and hope Miss L. Carr will continue to manage them for many years more. Their work is well organised and they are sympathetically taught. Miss Carr is in charge of Standard 4 and 5 and has taught them on sound lines; here again however I should prefer more stress laid on slow enunciation, and proper expression, as a corrective of the slack and careless speech which is so common amongst children brought up in India. The Principal might pay special attention to this during the coming year. The general work of these classes was good, and they contain much promising material. The work of the higher Standards is divided up amongst the Principal, the Head Master, and Mr. Mahajan who with experience should do well. A good number of them intend to sit for the Cambridge Examination this year. I was very pleased with the manner and general behaviour of the children. There are three pupils from the Persian Gulf, two of whom speak Arabic at home. Their progress in English is most praiseworthy, and behavior is said to be excellent.

The Hon. Sir F. L. Sprott, addressing the assembly, said he felt very much interested in the very admirable report that had just been read to them. He must congratulate all connected with the work of the School on obtaining such satisfactory results during the past year. He hoped last year's excellent results in the Cambridge Local Examination would be obtained this year also. This represented the intellectual side of their education, but there was another side of their school life to which he attached great importance, namely the physical side. They had their hockey matches and their cricket matches—he was personally very greatly interested in the latter game—and they had been successful throughout. But in the entertainment that day one point had struck him very much, and that was the great care taken to inculcate in the children loyalty to their country. He was glad to know that their Cadet Corps was in fine condition. In conclusion Sir Frederick said they had in India a great want of men who knew how to use their hands and he asked the senior boys to bear in mind the possibilities of technical education in this country.

Lady Sprott then gave away the prizes. On the motion of Mr. P. K. Wilson, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Sir Frederick and Lady Sprott, and the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

THE VICEROY'S DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, left Bombay at noon, yesterday.

In the morning, his Excellency, accompanied by Lord and Lady Willingdon, Sir Valentine Chirol and the Hon. A. Hardinge, motored from Government House to Vadala, a station on the Harbour Branch Railway of the Port Trust. Here they were met by the Hon. Sir Fredrick Sprott, Chairman of the Trust, and the party travelled in a special saloon to the Alexandra Docks. At the docks, his Excellency was received by Major-General Gorringe, commanding the Bombay Brigade. His Excellency was shown round the docks by Sir Fredrick Sprott and Major-General G. F. Gorringe, and about forty-five minutes were spent in a thorough inspection, including the arrangements made for the military.

From the docks, the Viceregal party motored to Apollo Bunder, from where his Excellency was to leave Bombay.

Among those present at the Bunder to see his Excellency off were:—

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, Captain W. Lumsden, C.I.E., Senior Naval Officer; Major-General G. F. Gorringe, Commanding the Bombay Brigade; Lieut.-Col. Pinhey, Resident, Hyderabad State; the Hon. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Sheriff of Bombay; Sir Bryan Egerton, of H. H. the Nizam's Staff; Mr. S. M. Edwardes, O.V.O., Commissioner of Police; Mr. J. Crerar, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor; Major J. G. Greig, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor; Nawab Afsar Jang Bahadur and Nawab Faredoon Jung Bahadur of H. H. the Nizam's Staff; Mr. F. C. Griffiths, Mr. O. A. Harker and Mr. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Police; Captain A. C. Goldie, Captain Eliott and Captain Metcaffe, Aides-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor.

After conversing with those present, his Excellency the Viceroy boarded the R. I. M. launch Diamond to proceed to the R. I. M. steamer Northbrook. On his Excellency boarding the Diamond, a salute of 31 guns was fired from the saluting battery.

The party leaving with his Excellency included:—Sir James du Boulay, Private Secretary; Lieut.-Col. F. A. Maxwell, Military Secretary; Sir James Roberts, Surgeon; Major Mackenzie, Comptroller; Captain J. O. C. Hasted and Captain W. A. Brown, Aides-de-Camp; Captain W. L. Graham, Honorary Aid-de-Camp; Sir Valentine Chirol and the Hon. A. Hardinge.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon accompanied his Excellency the Viceroy to the Northbrook and returned an hour later.

MATRICULATION ENGLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There has been much talk of late in regard to the standard of English having been lowered at the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University, and several devices have been suggested for its amelioration. The deterioration of English at the Matriculation examination has no doubt been marked during the last two years, but the root of the evil as well as the bad influences that make for an improper study of English, seem to have been completely lost sight of. I can say from personal experience that since the University prescribed text-books for the Matriculation Examination a proper study of English has fallen into negligence. In fact, it has become simply impossible to teach English efficiently. Give the boys a piece for paraphrase, or ask them to give the substance of a para or the summary of a lesson, the annotators of the text-books whose name is legion, come to the help of the students with ready made answers. Even grammatical points have not escaped the attention of these annotators. These practices have completely crushed the habit of thinking for themselves on the part of the students who betake themselves to cram the indigestible matter which the several annotators have prepared for them. It is a thousand pities that even professors of Colleges through mere greed of lucre should stoop to such unprofessional conduct. I remember how Mr. Giles, a former Director of Public Instruction once threatened a poor vernacular master with dismissal if he did not withdraw from circulation his annotation of the Vernacular Series. The Government may adopt some such measures in the case of its own servants, but there is no legal remedy to hold in check private annotators. Under these circumstances the best course would be for the University to do away altogether with the text-books, which would facilitate better instruction being imparted in General English. The evil of the text-books has I believe been seen by the University itself.

Even the University Selections do not appear to be judiciously made. What English could the boys have learnt from the prose selections of the last year, which were alike too difficult and uninteresting for them; and, for the matter of that, what could they learn from the prose and poetry selections of the next year. What we want is that students should pore over books written in a style which is that of the current language of the day. I may as well state here that upwards of twenty annotators have published their notes on the text-books for the next year.

The Supplementary results of this year's Matriculation Examination for the Moffussil centres are out, and those students who had passed in English at those centres but were afterwards plucked especially in French, in which language there have been unaccountable failures this year, have begun to say that if they had not passed in English previously, they had a fair chance of getting through in the present lottery of the Supplementary results. There is no doubt that people have begun to loss all confidence in the way in which the Matriculton Examination is conducted at present.—Yours, etc.,

HEADMASTER.

GERMAN TERROR OF INDIAN TROOPS

TRIBUTE TO THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SIKHS.

To find excuses for the terror which the Gurkhas strike into the Germans, especially when the trenches have to be stormed, is one of the duties of the German special correspondents at the front, says Mr. W. M. Duckworth, the "Daily News and Leader" correspondent writing from Compenhagen. The war correspondent of the "Cologne Volks Zeitung" in West Flanders, in seeking to explain the "unusual conditions under which we have to fight," brings a fantastic charge against our Indian troops.

His dispatch for the most part is a series of outrageous fictions and absurdities. He complains first of all that the Allies employ fighting methods which are altogether contrary to international warfare. Our brave Gurkhas, he says, fight with tigerish cruelty. The Gurkha sneaks up to the German trenches at night-time with a murderous weapon gleaming between his teeth. He stabs the enemy in the back and sneaks back again, and "investigations show that immediately after the wound has been inflicted tetanus sets in, and it is concluded that the knife has been poisoned."

THE WILL O' THE WISP.

This war correspondent gets nearer the truth when he implies that the Gurkha is the "will o' the wisp" of the battlefield. Under cover of darkness the stealthy Gurkha creeps to the trenches on all fours. He often hurls the knife at the enemy in assegai fashion, "and I am sorry to say these murderous fellows have a habit of disappearing as noiselessly as they approach."

Of all the native troops the Sikhs are considered the deadliest foe. They are tall, strong, slim demons at storming the trenches, and it is admitted that they have commanded the respect of the Germans.

Sir Krishna Gupta's term of office as a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India will expire early in March, and already there is much speculation as to who his successor will be. It is assumed that a Indian will be appointed.

A light railway, about twenty miles in length, is being constructed from Delhi to Sirmutha in Dholpur State, in order to bring in the white stone which is being quarried at Sirmutha and is wanted for the new buildings.

The Great Seal of the United States is kept locked up in a rosewood box in the vaults of the State Department at Washington. Its custodian will impress it upon a document only on receipt of a formal warrant signed by the President. The use of it or, indeed, the possession of an impression of it without such a warrant is a grave offence, punishable like the most serious forgery. It cost £10,000 and is Uncle Sam's most sacred possession.

MAHALUXMI RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Maharaj Kumar of Rajpipla's b aus g Grand Boy, aged.
Mr. A. W. Essa's b e m Sly Kiss, 5 years.
Mr. G. K.'s ch e m Lady Douglas, aged.
Mr. A. W. Essas' ch aus g Comet, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Partial Eclipse, 4 years.
H. H. Jam Sahib's ch e m Lady R, 6 years.
H. H. Jam Sahib's b e m Wild Bird, 5 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II., 5 years.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Majbur, 4 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal 13-2, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Good Gold, 4 yrs.
Mr. Gussy's g a h Sweden 13-3, aged.
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b [illegible] h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. G. K.'s ch a h Vulcan 14-0, aged.
Mr. G. K.'s ch a h Tulwar, 5 years.
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's g a h Excelsior, aged.
Messrs. Kalicharan and Shaik Esmails' g a h Longboat 14-0, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Alwar 14-0, 6 yrs.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Bhatty Chief, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h British King, 13-3, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Balkan Prince, 3 years.
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's b a h Goldon Ducat 6 years.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's b a h Best Chance 13-3, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid, 3 years.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Engine, 13-3½.
Nawab Najafali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Anaz, 13-1½.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Beethoven, 14-0.
Maharaj Kumar of Rajpipla's g a h Malayeh, 13-1½.
Mr. P. R. Naik's g a h Agent, 13-2½.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality, 14-0.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch a h Red Flag, 13-2½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherali, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Hercules, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice, 14-0.
Mr. T. D. Moore's g a h Chaser, 14 -0.
Messrs. A. R. Salim and A. R. Dakeel's b a h Mulberry, 13-3.
Mr. Yacoob Zuheir's g a h Pharoah, 13-3½.
Messrs. A. A. Mahomed and A. R. Dakeel g a h Ringmaster, 14-0.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Vellard, 13-2½.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Snood, 13-2½.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Lot, 13-2½.
Mr. Hasan Madar's b a h Mars, 13-3½.
Mr H. R. Sandford's g a h Pepul, 14-0.
Mr. Pilleum's b a h Faleh Khan, 13-3½.
Messrs. D. S. Mehta and H. B. Bharucha's g a h Old China, 13-2½.
Messrs. Kali Charan and Shaik Esmail's g a h Flying Bird, 13-2½.
H. H. The Maharaja of Gwalior's b a h Vudhia, 13-2½.
Mr. R. H. Esmail's ch a h Matador, 13-3½.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachie's g a h Chungiz, 14-0.
Mr. N. Rattanjee's b a h Meteor, 13-2.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine, 14-0.
Mr Abdoola Faras's g a h Cardiff, 13-3½.
Mr. Essa Mulla Sulleman's g a h Sayel, 13-1½.
Mr. Hassoon Moosa's g a h Hurchan, 14-0.
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Jawan, 13-2.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Hongkong, 13-3.
Mr. Aga Coochick Shah's bl a h Zigomar, 13-3½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Sirmust, 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Sweetlips, 14-0.
Mr G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Triumph. 13-3.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Back Bay, 13-3½.
Mr. A. Nanjee's b a h Oratory, 13-3½.
Messrs. E. and P. Nazareth's g a h Royalist, 13-2.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar, 13-3½.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's g a h Tawdry 13-3.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h Columbus, 13-2½.
Messrs. Toogood and Fortnum Lang's ch a h Nasirabad, 13-3.
H H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig, 14-0.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot, 13-3½.
Mr. Gussy's ch a h Wellington (late Stable Boy), 13-2½.
Mr. J. Crawford's g a h The Tetrarch, 14-0.
Mr H. Jamsetjee's g a h Kaiumers, 13-3½.
Messrs. H. Jamsetjee and M. Jamal's b a h Abdul, 13-3½.
Mr. Mirza Hoosain's g a h Nayel Pasha, 13-2½.
Messrs. Yacoob Swedani and Haji Ahmed Khamisa's g a h Young Titus, 13-3.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's b a h Jingle, 13-3½.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13-3½.
Mr. Marshall Reid's g a h Ambassador, 14-0.
Mr Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's ch a h Kassum, 13-3½.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Alman, 13-3.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Nawab Najafali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Sir Knight, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Huzaz, 4 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's bl a h Black Malik, 6 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Real Gold aged.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut, 6 years.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson, aged.
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's bl a h Young Majub, 14-0, aged.
Messrs. S. Ibrahim and C. M. Khaki's ch a h Solar Star, 13-3½, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h Nakib, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's b a h Mexico, 13-2½, aged.
Mr R. R. S.'s g a h Dhaman, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Regent, aged.

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Maharaj Kumar of Rajpipla's b a h Commissioner, 13-1½.
Nawab Najafali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Golconda, 13-3½.
Nawab Najafali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Pilgrim, 13-3½.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Gaiety, 13-3.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Territorial, 13-3½.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Full Moon, 13-3.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Red Cross, 13-2½.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Lands End, 14-0.
Messrs. E. Kadum and H. Kadum's g a h Monaco, 13-2½.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's b a h Jabir, 14-0.
Mr. Mahomed Jeweseer's b a h Fez, 13-3½.
Messrs. E. Kadum and H. Kadum's ch a h Arrow, 14-0.
Mr. Shaik Mutlag's b a h Torpedo, 13-3.
Messrs. E. Kadum and H. Kadum's g a h Mombassa, 14-0.
Mr. Shaik Mutlag's g a h Brocade, 14-0.
Mr Hassoon Moosa's g a h Sardinia, 14-0.
Mr Saleh Moosa's ch a h Beaver, 13-3½.
Mr. Ram Nath's ch a h Tawakul, 14-0.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Cornwall, 14-0.
Mr S. A. Wahed's ch a h Galloping Lad, 13-3½.
Mr. A. W. Essa's b a h Roquelaure, 13-3½.
Mr. Mahomed A. Nanjee's ch a h Albion, 13-3½.
Messrs. P. Jivajee and H. Kadum's b a h Moscow, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h Ruby Mine, 14-0.
Mr Rashid Dakeel's g a h Climax, 13-3½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h The Monk, 14-0.
Mr A. W. Essa's ch a h Ayub Pasha, 13-3½.
Mr. Heath's g a h Scot's Grey, 14-0.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Bruce 14-0.
Mr. Heath's b a h Lochiel, 13-3½.
Mr. Heath's b a h Nobleman, 13-3.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Organising Charity.

New India":—In all walks of life, in all places, the problem of the destitute is becoming keener, the miserable condition of the people is assuming a more terrible aspect, the more modern civilisation is coming in contact with Indian life. From being an agricultural country, India is slowly transforming itself into a manufacturing country as well, and the artificiality introduced into Indian society is sucking the very life-blood from it. India stands midway between the old civilisation and the new, and has not yet grasped how to deal with the new situations that arise. The methodical systems of western civilisation have not been introduced into India, hence the task of the social worker is rendered more difficult. Charity relief must be organised and re-modelled, and the day is not far off when the relief of the needy and the distressed will be within practical reach. But India wants more earnest workers in this matter of organisation, and that is the first condition to be fulfilled in the cause of "Prevention of Destitution."

On Compromise.

The "Indian Patriot":—It is a matter for regret that even after thirty years, even after many approaches towards union, there should still be causes for acute differences. The separate electorate has been the main cause of the difference of late; but it should not be forgotten that separate electorates, while they have dissatisfied Hindus, have produced better contentment and satisfaction among the Mahomedans, and their consciousness of the value of the Congress is not a little due to the privileges which were made possible by the efforts of the Congress; and if at such a time Hindus should become discontented and should despair of getting their due, it will be unfortunate; and it will be still more unfortunate if, under the weight of that feeling, they should think of standing aloof from the Congress and should threaten to break away from it. The essence of politics is compromise; and for any minority to say that it cannot abide by the decision of the majority is to go against the fundamentals of politics. Those who have no faith in the virtue of compromise cannot with advantage play a part in politics, and those who would shun a political body on account of temporary disappointments show an imperfect realisation of political realities. We believe in the realisation of an Indian nationality. Our hope is strengthened by the growing appreciation shown by the most intelligent Mahomedans of what the Congress has achieved and of what they believe it will achieve in future.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS' HOPE.

PEACE MESSAGE TO ENGLAND.

The "Labour Leader" announces that it has received the following message from Hermann Muller on behalf of the Executive of the Social Democratic Party of Germany:—

In this fateful time our deepest sympathy is with all endeavours which have as their aim a speedy termination of this murderous struggle between the peoples. We hope, despite the interruption which the intercourse between the Socialist brother-parties has had to suffer, International Socialism will after this war, develop a greater effectiveness and thus secure to the world a really lasting peace.

Messages from leading German Socialists are also published. Dr. Karl Liebknecht, in the course of his communication, says:—

I am pleased to be able to write a message of brotherhood to British Socialists at a time when the ruling classes of Germany and Britain are trying by all means in their power to incite bloodthirsty hatred between the two peoples. But it is painful for me to write these lines at a time when our radiant hope of previous days, the Socialist International, lies smashed on the ground with a thousand expectations, when even many Socialists in the belligerent countries—for Germany is not an exception—have in this most rapacious of all wars of robbery willingly put on the yoke of the chariot of Imperialism just when the evils of Capitalism were becoming more apparent than ever. . . . The example which you and our Russian and Serbian comrades have given to the world will have an emulating effect wherever Socialists have been ensnared by the designs of the ruling classes, and I am sure the mass of the British workers will soon rally to the I.L.P. Already among the German workers there is far greater opposition to the war than is generally supposed.

Rosa Luxemburg, leader of German Socialist women, writes:—

Under the murderous blows of the Imperialist group, the working-class International, so recently our pride and our hope, has shamefully broken down, and most shamefully of all the German section which was called upon to march at the head of the world army of Labour. It is necessary to express this bitter truth not to encourage futile despair and resignation, but, on the contrary, to learn from the mistakes committed in the past and the facts of the existing situation valuable lessons for the future. . . . Already, after a few months of war, the Jingo intoxication which animated the working classes of Germany is passing away, and although they have been deserted by their leaders in this great, historic hour, their sense is returning, and every day the number of workers who blush with shame and anger at the thought of what is going on to-day grows.

Franz Mehring, another prominent German Socialist, says:—

What is going on to-day is similar to what occurred during the first years of the Exceptional Law, when, as now, the leaders lost their heads, but the rank and file soon gathered together, with the watchword:—"With the leaders if they will lead, without the leaders if they remain inactive, in spite of the leaders if they resist." Already this spirit ferments powerfully in all the great party centres of Stuttgart—and Berlin, Hamburg, Leipzig, Stuttgart—and the day is not far distant when a return to peace and to the unshaken principles of the International will be demanded by the German working class, not merely in empty phrases, but with the vehement force of a will steeled by the fights of half a century.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, January, 26, 1915.

THE NAVAL BATTLE.

The common expectation that the German Navy would attempt to repeat the baby-killing escapade of Scarborough has taken sometime in its realisation. It is more then a month since the raiding German cruisers managed to slip across the North Sea in favourable conditions of mist and bombard the Yorkshire coast. Since then, apparently, the watch kept by the British patrolling squadrons has been too keen to permit of an attempt to repeat the exploit, to say nothing of the task imposed on the Germans themselves of keeping a sharp look-out for a repetition of the Cuxhaven raid. On Sunday morning, however, the Derflinger, Germany's latest battle-cruiser, in company with the Moltke, sister-ship to the Goeben, the Seydlitz, an improved Goeben, and the Blucher, the largest of the German armoured cruisers, and a number of light cruisers and destroyers, left the shelter of their mine-protected area, presumably with the object of creeping along the north of the Frisian Islands and then cutting accross the North Sea to the English coast. They may have been misled by that ingenuous statement of the Admiralty after the Scarborough raid, to the effect that such exploits could not be allowed "to modify the general naval policy now being pursued," into the supposition that there was a clear way for raiding squadrons, the British patrols being otherwise engaged. But, at any rate, their temerity led them into a contretemps of a somewhat large order. Awaiting them was Rear-Admiral Sir David Beatty with a squadron of battle cruisers, led by the Tiger, the largest warship in the world, and including the Lion and the Princess Royal, each of 26,350 tons, and the Indomitable, sister-ship to the Invincible and Inflexible of Falkland Isles fame. Sir David Beatty had also with him a number of light cruisers and was accompanied by Commodore Tyrwhitt's flotilla of destroyers. The enemy, on sighting this formidable squadron immediately made for home at high speed. They are not to be blamed for this. It was not an unworthy retreat. Their own waters are the proper place for German warships at the present time and we must not complain if they find discretion the better part of valour on sighting a superior squadron,—superior in tonnage, in gun power and in speed,—much as we may regret that they sighted Admiral Beatty's vessels in time to get a good start. It would hardly be wise strategy on the part of a squadron that came out to bombard unfortified towns, to stand and fight with a five to four chance against them in numbers and larger odds in actual strength. As things turned out the result was fairly satisfactory. In the running fight that ensued off the Frisian Islands, two of the battle cruisers only succeeded in reaching the protection of the mine zone in a damaged condition, and the Blucher after falling out of the line was sent to the bottom. So far these are the only details we have, but it may be presumed that the fight was not confined to the larger vessels. The light cruisers and destroyers were apparently also engaged but up to the present no reports from them had been received.

We have assumed that the object of the enemy's squadron was a repetition of the East Coast raid, and that seems to be the official view in London, since the telegrams state that "it is officially announced that a German naval raid was interrupted in the North Sea." There are, however, other possibilities, though the affair can hardly have been in the nature of a reconnaisance, seeing that battle cruisers were engaged. It has been suggested in some quarters that an attempt on the part of Germany to second the threatened campaign of submarines, of which Admiral von Tirpitz has boasted, by rushing her battle cruisers out on to the trade routes was not unlikely to be made. Supposing such an attempt to be possible of success,—and the possibility was suggested by the Scarborough achievement,—it would be contrary, of course, to all canons of naval strategy, since it would deprive the German High Seas Fleet of these invaluable adjuncts when the day came for the inevitable great battle that can be postponed but cannot be ultimately avoided. But, it has been argued that with Germany "it is no longer a question of winning on the water where victory is humanly speaking impossible; it becomes a question of how to achieve the maximum of mischief." There might be something in this argument if we were justified in believing that the German Admiralty recognise that they cannot win on the water; but, so far from having any reason to believe this, there is no doubt that the German naval commanders in spite of the experience of the past six months, still pin their faith to a policy of attrition that will achieve for them sometime,—perhaps after their great fleet of Zeppelins has materialised and done its work,—a contest on more even conditions than is possible now. But, apart from all other considerations, it is inevitable that the German High Seas Fleet will ultimately have to come out and fight, and to send out their battle cruisers on a mission of "mischief" from which they could not hope ever to return, would be incredible folly. It is another thing to take the risk of a dash across the North Sea. That the affair of Sunday was an attempt to repeat the daring exploit of December 16th, seems fairly clear.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

The administration of justice in the territories governed by H. H. the Nizam, so far as the facts can be gleaned from Mr. Hyderi's review of the Report for the past year, which reached us yesterday, leaves much to be desired, and as in connection with some otlier departments too of the State, one can only express the hope that things will improve in the near future. We are glad, however, to see that Mr. Hyderi has the courage to go into every important detail of the administration and does not seek to belittle or gloss over the numerous and glaring shortcomings which are disclosed in the Report. The very first observation of Mr. Hyderi that "the present was the first occasion on which the Administration Report of the High Court has been received within the time prescribed for its submission," enables one to imagine the condition of things that has been prevailing so long in so important a department of the State as the Judicial Department. As we have observed above, Mr. Hyderi's review brings to light a number of unsatisfactory features in the administration which do little credit to a premier state. Mr. Hyderi tells us at one place that for years together the High Court judges have paid no visit to some important courts in the mofussil, simply because they do not lie on the regular railway track. The district judges too were no better, it seems, being "too lax in their inspections, some of them inspecting a few and the others none." Mr. Hyderi says that, notwithstanding the instructions in the previous year's Review, "no reports of the periodical inspection of the High Court were received with the exception of the one for the first quarter." With such inexcusable laxity and sense of irresponsibility, it is no wonder that things are what they are reported to be.

Coming to some interesting details mentioned in the Report, we find that the total income of the High Court during the year under report was Rs. 2,221,904, as against Rs. 84,886 in the previous year, the abnormal increase in income being explained as due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 1,10,202 which was undisbursed had been previously summarily credited to Government as unclaimed, but a portion of this had to be disbursed later on. What chaos apparently prevailed in the accounts is disclosed by facts like this and many others mentioned in the Report, so that much of the information supplied is largely of an unreliable character. In the year under report there were 885 applications for execution of decrees, but 465 or more than half of them,—414 being of more than six months' duration,—were still undisposed of at the end of the year. And among those disposed of it transpires that about 78 per cent, were dismissed for non-attendance, etc. As regards applications for appeal, we are told that the average duration of the hearing of these cases amounted to 327 days. In the previous year the average duration was 621 days. Thus there has been great progress! Mr. Hyderi notes that in Mysore the duration was only 209 and 154 days in the 1st and 2nd appeals and in Bombay it was 285. Similar dilatoriness is evident in almost all branches of the civil and criminal departments of the administration. The courts were also extremely negligent in regard to sending reports. Again, in regard to civil complaints we find that only 965 or 5.5 per cent, of the total of 17,491 complaints filed in the year resulted in convictions. The conclusion is irresistible that most of the complaints must have been of a frivolous character. As regards criminal cases we learn that there was an increase of serious crime in the State, which, as Mr. Hyderi remarks, is attributed in the Report "to bad season and to the fact that cases are not satisfactorily conducted in the courts." The majority of criminal cases resulted in acquittals, as in the case of civil suits. From these and other facts mentioned in Mr. Hyderi's frank and well-written review it is apparent that the whole administration of justice in the State stands in need of a thorough overhauling.

Notes of the Day.

Bombay Corporation.

In one respect yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Corporation was notable. It started with a discussion on an unfinished item from the last meeting, and ended with the moving of another resolution, which also had to be left unfinished. The first debate was, of course, on the question of the proposal to utilise two wards at the Mahratta Hospital for tuberculosis cases, and Major Glen-Liston had to essay the somewhat thankless task of replying to the weighty speech of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta at last Thursday's meeting. Sir Pherozeshah, it will be remembered, supported the decision of the Committee not to accede to the request of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, and put forward numerous arguments which Major Glen-Liston evidently found it very difficult to answer. He did his best in a prepared speech of some length, but it was not a very convincing effort.

Major Glen-Liston's Regret.

Major Glen-Liston is to be congratulated, however, on the frank and free way in which he expressed regret for any pain and annoyance the note he appended to the Report of the Committee had caused to "our honoured and learned, much respected and much loved colleague, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta." It was a manly apology, and was the more notable because it came from an officer of a Service which is not greatly given to the practice of saying "I am sorry." Major Glen-Liston's remarks received the approval of all the members of the Corporation, an approval that was voiced by Dr. D. B. Master, who added that he only wished other Government officers displayed the same characteristic and acknowledged their mistakes. Dr. Sukhia spoke at great length in support of the Committee's decision. and had a little set-to with Mr. Wadia which had quite a piquant flavour. Mr. Wadia laughed at something he said, and the doctor responded by saying caustically: "Members may laugh and members may chaff so long as their pockets are not touched." He added that he could understand Mr. Wadia laughing, but he did not mind that. Later, when Mr. Wadia asked why he always brought in his name, Dr. Sukhia crushingly replied that it was because of his (Mr. Wadia's) conduct in the Corporation, at which the Council chuckled audibly.

A Budget Amendment.

At ten minutes to five Mr. Baptista sought for the President's permission to move a Budget amendment, and although there was no chance whatever of the amendment being disposed of the desired permission was granted. Mr. Baptista's motion was to raise the water tax on mills from eight to nine annas, and on the railways and Port Trust from six to eight annas. It seemed strange at first sight that a member should be allowed to butt in during a discussion on one question with an amendment on another subject, and an amendment, moreover, which is sure to prove fruitful of much debate, but it subsequently transpired that the object was to get back to the Budget, the discussion on which must, under the Act, be finished by the end of February. There are other pressing questions knocking at the door, too, and it is quite on the cards that at the next meeting the even tenour of the way of the Budget discussion will be disturbed by a request for priority for the discussion on the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the Survey of Bombay Bill. This Report must go before the Select Committee which is now considering the Bill, and as that Committee has to report by the middle of next month there is not too much time.

The Late Sir Herbert Carnduff.

The premature death at the age of 53 of Sir Herbert Carnduff, C.I.E., has removed from the Bench of the Calcutta High Court and the Bengal Civil Service one of their most distinguished members. Sir Herbert Carnduff, who was the son of a member of the Indian Educational Service, joined the Indian Civil Service in 1883. Very early in his career he was made a Small Cause Court judge and in 1888 he went to the Government of India as Under-Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. His literary attainments led the Government to entrust him with the preparation of the Annual General Administration Report of Bengal 1889. From March 1890 to January 1895, he was Registrar of the Calcutta High Court After this for a period of about eight years he was connected with the Legislative Department of India, sometimes as Deputy Secretary and sometimes as Secretary and he also acted for six months as Private Secretary to the Viceroy. In March 1903 he was deputed to work in connection with the Imperial Gazetteer, but soon resumed his duties as Deputy Secretary in the Legislative Department. In 1904, he went to Chota Nagpur as its Judicial Commissioner and afterwards as District and Sessions Judge of Patna he served the Government with exceptional ability. He became a judge of the High Court in 1908. On the Bench he was unfailing in his courtesy to all those who appeared before him. He was an able judge and a man of scholarly attainments. He will be greatly missed in Calcutta.

Saved from the Gallows.

Regarding the order of release of Krishna Mahato of Purulia who, it will be remembered, was condemned to death and whose appeals to the High Court, the local Government and the Imperial Government were rejected, a question was recently asked in the Behar Legislative Council. The Chief Secretary in the course of his reply observed:—

The local Government after consulting the original and appellate courts gave the prisoner the benefit of this doubt and directed his release. Although the local Government have given the benefit of the doubt to Kristo Mahato they have no sufficient evidence before them to prove that he was falsely implicated and they do not propose to take action against his accusers. The conduct of the police officer who made the investigation is being enquired into.

It is interesting to find that the convict was allowed the benefit of the doubt in the light of the new circumstances revealed in the Deputy Commissioner's report who made the final investigation. The more vital point as we pointed out in a previous issue, is: How is it that facts of such importance as to justify the man's release only came to light after the trial. The Deputy Commissioner's report which must have thrown light on this point should, in the interests of wustice, be published and then only will the public be in a position to judge of the conduct or otherwise of the police officers who made the investigation and whose conduct "is being enquired into." Until the enquiry is finished it is preposterous and unfair to the man to say that "the local Government have not sufficient evidence before them to prove that he was falsely implicated and that they do not propose to take action against the accusers."

The War and Co-operation.

The co-operative societies in England are playing a very important part in the present war. These societies are spread over the whole United Kingdom, and one can imagine what a power they are either for good or evil. When, during the first few days of the war there was an economic panic, and the Government had to declare a moratorium, these societies did their best to dissipate public apprehension by inspiring their constituents with great confidence, and by the policy of "business as usual" which they have proudly adopted. Had it not been for the co-operation of these societies in the effort to keep the prices level, dealers would have had things as they wished, and would not have scrupled to sell at famine prices, which they did for some days at the outset. The Government have recognised the value of the societies, and in consultation with them have done their best to ensure a steady supply of necessaries at reasonable prices. When Mr. Lloyd George wanted to buy huge quantities of sugar, he consulted the Co-operative Wholesale Society as to the prices at which they would be able to sell, as that was the only basis on which he could act with any certainty. Their methods of business contrast very favourably with those of the private merchants. When the Chancellor asked the latter as to their selling prices, they were considerably in excess of those quoted by the societies.

Their Patriotism.

In addition the Government had to buy large quantities of sugar from the Wholesale Society at a lower rate than the private merchants could sell them. The War Office have already placed huge orders with the Wholesale for boots, and other things. The societies have sent to the Front thousands of their employees, and the Wholesale Society alone pays weekly more than £1,300 to nearly seventeen hundred men who have joined the ranks. The Prince of Wales' Fund has benefitted to the extent of £24,500 from these societies, to which the wholesale has contributed £10,000. They have also contributed very handsomely to other philanthropic funds and have been instrumental to a large extent in relieving a great deal of distress among the people. In Ireland the private traders approached the co-operative societies with a view to enhancing the food prices, but to the societies' great credit they vigorously opposed any such unpatriotic action. On the whole these co-operative societies have acted as a great and wholesome deterrent to the rapacity of private merchants who, whenever any crisis arises with consequent distress, are always ready to take advantage of the opportunity. The co-operative societies have set an example in this respect, which it is hoped will be followed by all traders.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bengal and party arrived at Calcutta yesterday morning from Bankipore.

DEATH OF THE HIGH PRIEST OF BOHRAS.

THE LATE SARDAR SYEDNA ABDULLA BADRUDIN SAHEB.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Jan. 25.

His Holiness Sardar Syedna Abdullah Badrudinsaheb, the high priest of the whole Dawoodi Bohra community in India and a First Class Sardar of the Deccan, breathed his last at 4 o'clock this morning. The news has been received with deep regret by the Bohra community, who closed their shops as a mark of respect to the deceased. The deceased was 68 years old. Bhaisaheb Taherbhai Saifudin succeeds the deceased as high priest.

BOY THROTTLED TO DEATH.

SHOCKING INCIDENT IN A TRAIN.

The "Dacca Herald" publishes the report of a very shocking death of a boy from the Narsindi station on the Bhairab Tangi Line. It appears, says the paper, a few days ago a man fas going to Narsindi with his son, a little boy and a good amount of money, partly cash and partly in promissory notes. The father and the boy were 3rd class passengers and had only two other Cabulies in their compartment as companions. It is said that the unfortunate father being thirsty got down at a station prior to Narsindi and failed to catch the train again. He at once intimated the station master of Narsindi where on an inquiry being made after the arrival of the train, the boy was not found. The station master on suspicion wanted to search those two Cabulees for the cash and asked them to get down. The Cabulees resisted stubbornly and were at the point of creating a row when fortunately a crowd gathered at the place and some people dragged the Cabulees out with their huge bundles of cloths. When one bundle was unfastened and searched the corpse of the poor little boy was found bundled up and concealed in it. It transpired that the boy was put to death by throttling. The matter was at once given up to the charge of the Railway Police.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

NORTH SEA NAVAL BATTLE.

GERMAN BATTLE CRUISER SUNK.

TWO SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

DETERMINED FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

It is officially announced that a German Naval raid was interrupted in the North Sea, when the German battle cruiser Bluecher was sunk and two others seriously damaged. The action was well contested by the Lion, Tiger, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable against the Derflinger, Seydlitz, Moltke and Bluecher.

Determined fighting continues on various sectors of the western front. Artillery engagements occurred at Ypres and near Vermelles, the Germans being compelled to evacuate a trench. Near Soupir the Allies destroyed some of the enemy's works. In an infantry action near Fontaine Madame and Saint Hubert, advanced trenches have been lost and recaptured several times within the space of 48 hours. A violent bombardment covering a trench attack near Steinbach was repulsed.

A Petrograd message to the Paris "Temps" says that the German Minister in Bukharest has addressed an official protest to Rumania from the German Government for certain alleged hostile acts against Austria.

News has reached Odessa of mutinies in the Turkish Army. Enver Pasha has caused seventeen officers to be shot. The Russians now occupy solidly all the Turkish territory which they held before the fighting at Sarykamysh.

VIOLATION OF DUTCH NEUTRALITY.

OUTRAGES BY GERMAN AIRMEN.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The Netherlands Government has instructed its Minister in Berlin to draw the attention of the German Government to the violation of Dutch neutrality in consequence of aircraft's flying over Dutch territory.

German airmen dropped eight bombs on surrounding villages with the result that seven persons were killed and twelve wounded.

In addition they set fire to a shed full of goods. British and French aircraft pursued and brought down one of the enemy craft whose two pilots were made prisoners later.

WILSON LINER FOUNDERS.

CARGO SHIFTS IN A STORM.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The Wilson liner Hydro has foundered off the coast of Donegal owing to the shifting of cargo in a storm. Two of her crew reached the shore but a boat containing eighteen is missing.

NEW CHIEF GOVERNMENT WHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

It is officially stated that Mr. Gulland succeeds the late Mr. Illingworth as Chief Liberal Whip.

NAVAL BATTLE IN NORTH SEA.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK: TWO DAMAGED.

GREAT NAVAL SUCCESS

GERMAN RAIDERS INTERCEPTED.

CRUISER SUNK AND TWO BADLY DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 24, 9-20 p.m.

The Admiralty says that early this morning a patrolling squadron of battle cruisers and light cruisers under Rear Admiral Sir David Beatty and a destroyer flotilla under Commodore Tyrwhitt, sighted four German battle-cruisers and several light-cruisers and a number of destroyers, apparently making for the English coast.

The enemy immediately made for home at high speed.

LATER.

It is officially announced that a German Naval raid was interrupted in the North Sea. The cruiser Blucher was sunk and two others were seriously damaged.

LATER.

When the German ships took to flight, they were immediately pursued and action was joined at half past nine between the battle-cruisers Lion, Tiger, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable on the one hand, and the Derflinger, Seydlitz, Moltke and Bluecher on the other.

The action was well contested, and a running fight ensued. Shortly after one, the Bluecher, which had previously fallen out of line, capsized and sunk. Admiral Beatty reports that two other German battle-cruisers were damaged seriously, but were able to continue their flight, and reached an area where danger from German submarines and mines prevented pursuit.

RESCUE OF GERMAN SURVIVORS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The Admiralty's statement regarding the naval action adds that no British ship was lost and the casualties among the personnel are at present reported to be slight.

The Lion, which led the line, had only eleven wounded and none killed.

One hundred and twenty-three survivors from the Blucher were rescued out of a crew of 885. Possibly more have been saved.

No reports from any destroyers and light cruisers as to the fighting have yet been received though some has apparently taken place.

WHERE THE FIGHT TOOK PLACE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

An Amsterdam telegram says that heavy gun-firing was heard yesterday morning at Franeker in Friesland. Apparently the fight between the British and German fleets took place north of the Islands of Ameland and Schiermonikoog.

VICEROY'S ACCOUNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

A Secretary of State's telegram to Viceroy announces that a British patrolling squadron engaged four German battle cruisers early yesterday morning making for the English coast. The German vessel "Blucher" was sunk and two others seriously damaged. No English vessel was lost and casualties were slight.

The Tiger is a brand new Super-Dreadnought battle cruiser of 30,000 tons with an indicated horse power of 87,000 and a speed of 31 knots. She carries eight 13.5 in. guns of the improved type, firing projectiles of 1,400 lbs each and sixteen 6-in. guns. She was only completed this year and is the largest warship in the world now on water.

The Lion and the Princess Royal are also Super-Dreadnought battle cruisers of 26,350 tons and the *designed* speed of 28 knots; but the Lion has achieved over 31 knots and the Princess Royal over 34 knots. They carry eight 13.5 in. guns and sixteen 4 in. guns each.

The New Zealand has a displacement of 18,800 tons and a designed speed of 25 knots. Her main armament consists of eight 12 in. guns and sixteen 4 in. guns.

The Indomitable is a sister ship of the Invincible and the Inflexible which accounted for Admiral Spree's squadron off the Falkland Islands.

The Derflinger which has been completed since the outbreak of the war is of 28,000 tons and carries eight 12 in. guns and twelve 5.9 in. guns.

The Seydlitz is a 25,000 tons vessel, carrying ten 11 in. and twelve 5.9 in. guns. Her trial speed is about 29 knots.

The Moltke is a sister ship of the Goeben, viz., of 22,640 tons. She carries the same armament as the Seydlitz and her speed is 27 knots.

The Blucher is Germany's biggest armoured cruiser, having a displacement of 15,500 tons and a speed of 25.8 knots. She carries twelve 8-2 in. and eight 5.9 in. guns.

Germany has now lost her three leading armoured cruisers, viz. The Blucher, the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau.

ARTILLERY DUELS.

VIOLENT FIGHTING NEAR STEINBACH.

TRENCHES LOST AND WON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

A Paris communiqué says:—

Artillery engagements have occurred at Ypres and also in the vicinity of Vermelles, the Germans being compelled to evacuate a trench.

Our guns in the Valley of the Aisne either silenced or demolished several German guns and also obliged the enemy's aviators to turn tail.

We destroyed some works near Soupir at Heurtedise.

Our infantry captured a trench on Hill 18 near Berry-au-Bac. Our artillery maintained a continual and effective fire against the enemy's works at Prunay, Souain, Pethes, Beau Sejour and Massignes and northward of Ville-sur-Tourbe.

Infantry action continued in the region of Fontaine Madame and Saint Hubert, in the section of the advanced trenches which have several times been lost and recaptured in the last forty-eight hours.

The Germans near Steinbach opened a violent bombardment and then charged, capturing one of our advanced trenches, which, however, was recaptured by a vigorous counter-attack.

STRUGGLE IN ALSACE.

ALLIES MAINTAIN POSITIONS IN ARGONNE.

PARIS, Jan. 25.

This evening's communiqué said: The Germans heavily bombarded the district north of Zillebeke.

There was a sharp fusillade near Chatau Hermtag but no infantry attack occurred.

Some shells were fired into Arras and there was a fusillade north of that town.

The enemy fired numerous bombs into Laboisselle in the region of Albert, but our artillery compelled him to cease fire.

There was rather a sharp fusillade in the direction of Cernay.

The fighting in the region of Four de Paris in the Argonne has ended. We have maintained all our positions except fifty metres of a trench demolished by the enemy's heavy bombs.

The struggle in Alsace continued to-day in the regions of Uffholz and Hartmann's Weilerkopf where we are close to the enemy's wire entanglements.

No news of fighting has yet been received.

ALL-NIGHT FIGHT.

ENEMY'S ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Last night's Paris communiqué said:—In the Argonne the fighting continued all night at Fontaine Madame and Saint Hubert. All the enemy's attacks were repulsed. Fighting was resumed this morning. News of the day's operations in this region has not yet been received, nor regarding the struggle proceeding to-day at Hartmann Wielerkopf.

PARIS, Jan. 24.

This afternoon's communiqué states that our artillery dispersed gathering of infantry which were preparing to attack our recent gains in the region of Nieuport and Lombartzyde. We progressed on our right in the region of Hartmann Wielerkopf, in spite of the difficulties of ground.

MOVEMENT OF GERMAN TROOPS.

NUMBERS TO GO TO HUNGARY.

ROME, Jan. 24.

It is understood that an exchange of Austrian and German troops is being arranged. A considerable number of Germans are to go to Hungary, and the Austrians will be sent to Flanders.

RUMANIA'S ALLEGED HOSTILITY.

OFFICIAL PROTEST BY GERMANY.

INFLUENCING AN ALLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Jan. 24.

A Petrograd message to the "Temps" says that the German Minister in Bukharest has addressed an official protest to Rumania from the German Government in the shape of a Note declaring that Rumania gave provincial prefects instructions with regard to mobilisation, in which it was indicated, that Rumania would shortly begin hostilities against Austria, and further, that the Rumanian Government is not preventing, but encouraging by every means, the diffusion in Transylvania of revolutionary proclamations, having in view the provocation of a rising and the separation of Transylvania from Hungary.

These points are regarded by Germany as hostile acts against an Ally and not in accord with the amicable relations between Germany and Rumania.

There is no official confirmation of the message.

AUSTRIAN HEIR PRESUMPTIVES' VISIT TO GERMANY.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The mission of the Austrian Heir-Presumptive, who has gone to Germany, is exciting considerable speculation. It is believed in some quarters that he is seeking Germany's permission to conclude a separate peace, although, in view of his pro-German sympathies, it is more probable that the object of the mission is to secure greater support from Germany, particularly in order to check the growing peace movement in Austria.

CLOSE FRANCO-BRITISH UNDERSTANDING.

FRENCH WAR MINISTER'S VISIT TO LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Reuter learns that M. Millerand left for Paris to-night, after a visit to London. The conference with Earl Kitchener on Military matters disclosed complete accord on all points, and also prepared the way for the settlement of important provisioning questions.

M. Millerand and Earl Kitchener visited the troops in the vicinity of London, and derived a most encouraging impression.

M. Millerand also had meetings with Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Lloyd George and Viscount Haldane, which further demonstrated the close Franco-British understanding.

M. Millerand, in a parting letter to Earl Kitchener, dwells on the spirit of resolution animating the Government and the people of Britain. He could not have imagined the results already demonstrated under Earl Kitchener's energetic and skilful impulse. The confidence of the Allies must be increased thereby.

FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REPULSE OF REBELS.

PRETORIA, Jan. 25.

Twelve-hundred of the enemy with four guns under Kemp and Maritz, attacked Upington in the morning but were repulsed leaving twelve dead, twenty-three wounded, and ninety-six prisoners.

The Union forces had three killed and twenty-two wounded.

WONDERFUL ARMAMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

An officer describing the instruments of warfare says:—

"We have been using a wonderful pistol firing fireballs which light up the ground. We have got a new kind of bomb. One killed thirty Germans recently. It is reported that the Germans have got a land-torpedo which burrows under the earth."

MUTINIES IN TURKISH ARMY.

SEVENTEEN OFFICERS SHOT.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS AT CHORSAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

News has reached Odessa of mutinies in the Turkish Army. Enver Pasha has caused seventeen officers to be shot.

TWO TURKISH DIVISIONS DEFEATED

PETROGRAD, Jan. 24.

The Russians have defeated the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Turkish divisions of the eleventh army corps in the region of Chorsan and have captured all their mountain artillery.

The Russians at present occupy solidly all the Turkish territory which they held before the fighting at Sarykamysh.

TURKISH EXCESSES ON PERSIAN FRONTIER.

PITIABLE PLIGHT OF REFUGEES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

An Armenian protest at Karaurgan says that all the churches in neighbourhood of the frontier have been pillaged and burned to the ground. There are thousands of refugees who are in a state of pitiful destitution; they are without homes, without food and without clothing.

A member of the Duma telegraphs from Julfa that forty-five thousand fugitive Christians have arrived there. The majority are women and children. They have suffered fearful hardships owing to the season, state of roads and lack of food. Great kindness is being shown to the refugees by Armenians in the Caucasus.

THE OTTOMAN BANK.

CONSTANTINOPLE FEARS SUBMARINE RAID.

SOFIA, Jan. 24.

British and French managers and employees of the Ottoman Bank in Constantinople have arrived at Dedeagatch. The Government promised that no illegal action would be taken against the Bank.

The original intention of the Government to take over the management caused a depreciation in the value of banknotes, but the abandonment of the plan led to a recovery.

Torpedo and motor boats are constantly patrolling the port of Constantinople as a submarine raid is feared.

CAPTURED BRITISH COLLIER

ORDERED TO LEAVE PORTO RICO

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

The captured British collier Farn commanded by a lieutenant from the Karlsruhe will be ordered to leave Porto Rico within twenty-fours or it will be interned.

"MURDER PURE AND SIMPLE"

SWEDEN'S JUDGMENT ON NORFOLK AIR RAID.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Swedish papers severely criticise the German air raid on Norfolk as an act of murder pure and simple.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN BUKOVINA.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 25.

It is officially stated that on the right bank of the Vistula there were unimportant engagements on the 23rd inst. from Radzanovo to the Vistula in the regions of Borjimoff and Gumine where the German attack was repulsed with loss.

The attempted Austrian advance in the region of Iasliski in Galicia was repulsed with heavy loss. There was an artillery duel all day on the 22nd inst. near Kimpolunga in Bukovina.

PORTUGUESE CABINET RESIGNS.

LISBON, Jan. 25.

The Cabinet has resigned.

LATEST CABLES.

(Received after 2-15 a.m.)

RUMANIA AND GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Jan. 25.

The report that the German Minister has presented a Note to the Rumanian Government is not confirmed, but conversations are proceeding, both Austria and Germany being desirous of information regarding the calling to colours of first classes, and the recent Rumanian armaments.

AMERICA AND WAR CONTRABAND.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

The American steamer Wilhelmina has cleared for Hamburg the cargo of foodstuffs consigned to an American firm.

It is stated that the shippers asked the advice of Mr. Bryan who replied that foodstuff was conditional contraband but declined to indicate the attitude of the State Department in the event of the seizure of the cargo.

U. S. SHIP PURCHASE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

Senator Lodge, in the Senate, opposed the Ship Purchase Bill, stating that it would bring the United States within a measurable distance of war, not merely with England, but with France, Russia and Japan.

The purchase of interned German vessels would relieve the owners of the heavy expense of their upkeep besides handing them about forty million dollars; therefore rendering great assistance to one belligerent which might be construed as a breach of the neutrality.

Referring to the case of the Dacia Senator Lodge added that it seemed dangerous business to make such test-cases in a time of war.

GRUESOME SPECTACLE AT LOUVAIN.

DISINTERMENT OF CORPSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 24.

A gruesome spectacle was witnessed at Louvain at the disinterment of corpses of civilians killed during the days of terror around the monument of Van der Weyer.

The Germans asserted that none had been buried there, the Municipality, however, ordered an investigation and fifty-seven bodies were found lying in a ghastly position.

There were men, women and children, aged from fourteen to seventy. They have now been buried in a cemetery.

AIR RAID ON DUNKIRK.

BOMB FALLS NEAR AMERICAN CONSULATE

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The Admiralty confirming the air raid on Dunkirk, says that a bomb fell outside the American Consulate, breaking all the windows and smashing the furniture.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE APPEALS.

MR. BEECHY'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 25.

In the Delhi Conspiracy Case appeals before the Chief Court to-day Basant Kumar, who had been brought from Ambala, was produced before their Lordships.

Mr. Beechy then began his reply for Balraj. After some argument counsel said there was no evidence of any conspiracy at any of the meetings before October 1912 and that no conclusion could be drawn from Rash Behari's mentioning it. Even supposing he did so it was proved that Balraj was away at Jodhpur. Regarding Basant Kumar's statement to the dispensary people that Balraj was interested in getting him employed counsel said it was not relevant under section 10 of the Evidence Act. There was nothing to show that Balraj lent the typewriter or took part in circulating the "Liberty" leaflets or that Balraj was party to the alleged plot of throwing a bomb at the Viceroy at Kapurthala or at Montgomery Hall.

After lunch Mr. Beechy replied to the prosecution arguments against Hanwant Sahai. He stated that the chief evidence against Hanwant was the statement of Fazl Karim, who counsel said, was deep in the mire at the time of the search of his quarters and named Hanwant to save his own skin. Counsel referred to the discovery of objectionable literature at Fazl Karim's house and said the latter dabbled in questionable politics. Further Fazl Karim's statement that his conversation with Hanwant turned upon bombs and secret societies lacked corroboration of any sort and there was absolutely no proof that Hanwant's connection with Har Dyal was criminal. Counsel then referred to certain irregularities in the search of Hanwant's house.

Dr. Gokalchand then commenced his reply on behalf of Bal Mokand. Counsel had not finished his argument when their Lordships rose for the day.

THE MARATHA HOSPITAL PROPOSAL.

MAJOR LISTON'S REPLY TO SIR P. MEHTA.

WHAT HAPPENED IN COMMITTEE.

WATER TAX ON MILLS AND RAILWAYS.

MR. BAPTISTA'S PROPOSAL FOR AN INCREASE.

The Bombay Corporation yesterday continued the debate on the proposal to utilise two wards at the Maratha Hospital for tuberculosis cases, and Major Glen Liston replied to the speech made by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta last Thursday.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy being in the chair.

Consideration was resumed of the report of the Committee regarding a proposal to utilise two wards at the Maratha hospital for patients suffering from tuberculosis. Major Glen Liston continued the discussion. He said:—

Mr. President, before I say anything on the subject under discussion I wish to express my regret that I was the unwilling cause of pain and annoyance to our honoured, learned, must respected and much beloved colleague, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. I hope he will soon be restored to perfect health. I trust, however, that this little incident will not influence you in your judgment of this question. If, carried away in my enthusiasm for the cause of the health of this city, I have hit hard and used language which Sir Pherozeshah has called "tal" I expected and have received hard knocks from Sir Pherozeshah and I am sure he will forgive me if I return again "at the charge" and deal blow for blow.

I wish in the first place to offer a few words by way of personal explanation for I do not desire personal remarks to obscure the main issue at stake. Sir Pherozeshah has accused me of being wanting in fairness and courage in that I did not attempt to answer the arguments he brought before the last meeting of the Committee, and he has also taken me to task for saying that Committees managed as this one has been, are a sham and delusion and the sooner they are abolished the better, they serve only to delay business and do not attempt to satisfactorily dispose of it. Mr. President, I am prepared to defend this statement in all its ugliness and when I have explained the facts I will leave the members of this Corporation and all fair-minded people to pass judgment on me.

In the first place Mr. President, you will note that the letter from the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League putting forward their proposal to utilise two wards for the purposes of combating tuberculosis in this city and seeking help from the Corporation to this end is dated the 1st September. 1913, Mr. President, we are now considering this letter in the year 1915, despite the fact that the proposals of the League were placed before us with the unanimous and strong recommendation of our executive officers. But, instead of dealing with this matter expeditiously, which is one of great importance to the health of the city, it was referred to a Committee of the Corporation who met for the first time on the 29th August, 1914, to consider the proposals of the League almost a year after they had been formulated and presented to the Corporation.

THE FIRST DRAFT REPORT.

Mr. President, Sir Pherozeshah was not present at this meeting of the Committee, but there was a large attendance of other members who almost unanimously (there was no need to take a vote on the matter) agreed to the proposals made by the League and approved by the Commissioner subject only to the proviso that the hospital would be controlled by the Special Assistant Health Officer on behalf of the Municipality, and subject further to the understanding that the appointment of the medical officer in charge of the wards would be approved by and would be under the control of the Commissioner. A draft report on these lines was prepared. It is usual to circulate draft reports for signature by the members of the Committee, those who disagree usually write "seen" or append a minute of dissent. But the usual procedure was not followed in the present instance. Another meeting was called after some weeks' further delay to consider the draft. Sir Pherozeshah was, of course, present at this meeting and placed his view of the matter before the Committee, but, despite the fact that the Commissioner, myself and others endeavoured to explain to Sir Pherozeshah that the Police Charges Act which formed the basis of his arguments had nothing to do with the question at issue, he brushed our arguments aside using words to this effect "You do not know anything about this Act; I took an active part in framing that Act; I understand the wording of this Act; you know nothing about it." Sir Pherozeshah desired to close the meeting, believing, I think, that the feeling of the meeting was, as usual, in his favour but the Commissioner demanded a vote on the draft report of the first meeting which was the subject before this the second meeting of the Committee. Seven members of the Committee voted for and nine against that draft. That, Mr. President, was the small minority to which Sir Pherozeshah referred, and to which I had the honour to belong. You must clearly understand that this minority supported the draft report of the first meeting, and they did not oppose as Sir Pherozeshah has told you, the report which is now before you for that was not prepared at that time.

Sir Pherozeshah:—What you have been saying is not quite correct.

Major Liston:—If Sir Pherozeshah points out, what is incorrect, I shall be very glad to correct it.

Sir Pherozeshah:—For instance, you say 9 voted for and 7 against it. There were 5 against.

Major Liston:—Seven, Sir; I took a note at the time.

Sir Pherozeshah:—There is the record, which bears me out. That is one of the inaccuracies.

Continuing, Major Liston said:—Now, Mr. President, you will understand from the figures I have given you that sixteen members out of a total of about twenty-five or thereabouts were present at this second meeting. No draft was prepared at this meeting and we were not in possession of any clear statement of the opinion of the majority of the members of the Committee. A draft report it is true, was prepared and circulated at a later date, but no mention was made in that report why the Committee refused to accept the proposals of the League which were obviously for the advantage of the public health of this city. Under these circumstances, I think, I was justified in taking the Committee to task for not having done so. I could not answer Sir Pherozshah's arguments for the good reason that he had told me that I knew nothing about the Act which forms the basis of his arguments. I had no written statement or explanation before me to judge whether this Act had any bearing on the matter. In my opinion, which was expressed at the meeting, it had nothing to do with the matter under discussion.

Now, Mr. President, I would like you to take up the report of the Committee which is now before you and would ask you to count the number of gentlemen who have signed their names as approving of the report. There are eleven names on that list. You are aware that when a member of a Committee disapproves or does not favour the finding of a Committee, he generally writes "seen" after his name at the end of the report or he writes a minute of dissent.

Sir Pherozeshah:—No, Major Liston, you are again incorrect. That is not so.

Some discussion ensued on the point and Major Liston left the matter to the members to judge as to what the word "seen" meant.

Continuing his remarks, he said:—Please count the names of the gentlemen who have done this? There are fourteen names; so that, Mr. President, this report is the report of the minority of the Committee. Are you going to accept it simply because my honourable and able friend Sir Pherozeshah Mehta presents it to you? And now I leave it to you to judge who has been fair and courageous and whether the words I have used in regard to Committees, managed as this one has been, are too strong and deserving of your condemnation! I think that I shall have rendered good service to this Corporation and to the city if I have drawn attention to the manner in which Corporation Committees are sometimes run, and to the delay they occasion in the disposal of our business even although in doing so I am abolished as my honourable and omnipotent friend Sir Pherozeshah would wish.

WARDS TO BE DEATACHED.

Now Mr. President, having offered a personal explanation of my conduct, I can pass on to consider the proposals made by the League. They ask permission to use two wards at the Maratha Hospital, which have been unoccupied for some years and which are situated about a hundred and fifty yards away from the nearest ward occupied by plague patients. Had the Committee taken the trouble to inquire into this matter they would have found that it is proposed to detach these wards from the plague hospital, to place them in a separate compound with a separate gate of entrance. No infectious disease which is regarded as contagious, that is communicated from man to man, by contact, will be treated anywhere near the proposed tuberculosis ward. Sir Pherozeshah's statement that small-pox cases would be treated beside the tuberculosis patients or that the tuberculosis ward would be situated in the plague hospital not only show that the Committee failed to satisfactorily investigate the matter but they are deliberately misleading and I dare to say, that they there are likely to hamper the laudable efforts of the League and the Health Officer.

The League wish to utilise one of the two wards as a tuberculosis dispensary and the other as a hospital in which advanced cases, and therefore infectious and helpless cases of consumption, will be carefully nursed and attended to and where they will not be a source of danger to others. The League has asked for the co-operation of the Corporation in their good work and they have asked for financial assistance to maintain the patients in the hospital. There is nothing that is not straightforward in these proposals. What, then, are Sir Pherozeshah's reasons for not accepting them? Simply this, that he thinks the acceptance of the proposals would thrust and impose upon the shoulders of the Corporation in an indirect and hole-and-corner fashion a large liability which requires many considerations before it can be dealt with by the two parties which he thinks are concerned, namely, Government and the Corporation. I think, Sir Pherozeshah, I have explained as shortly as possible your reasons for not acceptign these proposals.

Sir Pherozeshah: Read my speech. I suppose you have heard my whole speech.

Major Liston thereupon continued:

Now, why were these reasons not embodied in the Committee's report? Sir Pherozeshah has explained that it was because he thought it was inexpedient to do so, and instances the Vitalwady case in support of this contention.

Sir Pherozeshah has also explained that he thought it was inexpedient for Government to know the intention of the Corporation to seek compensation for taking the responsibility for treating advanced cases of this disease and he has stated that he proposes to wait "until (when?) in all probability Government brings the matter before the Corporation." It may be next year, ten years hence or most probably never, then, Sir Pherozeshah says "would be the right time to consider this matter both in the interest of sanitation and the welfare of the city."

Sir Pherozeshah:—Has Major Liston read the Government resolution? They say they are going to bring the matter up.

Major Liston:—Yes, Sir; but not before the Corporation

Continuing, he said:—Mr. President, I put to you and the members of this Corporation this question. Whose proposals are of the hole-and-corner type? The innocent and well-intentioned proposals of the League, or the subtle and vague proposals supported by Sir Pherozeshah?

A BIBLE STORY.

Mr. President, I am not a lawyer and therefore do not intend to talk on a subject about which I know little or nothing, but Sir Pherozeshah's attitude in this matter vividly called to my mind a story in the Bible. I trust you will forgive me if I refer to it here. It is recorded that on a certain Sabbath day the Pharisees came to Christ tempting him with the object of setting a trap for him. They brought with them a sick man and asked Christ, "Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath Day?" Christ replied "What man among you if he have but one sheep and it fall into a pit on the Sabbath Day, will not stretch out his hand and pull it out. How much better is a man than a sheep. It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day." That answer was a common-sense answer; it showed that there are occasions when our duty is above and independent of the law. Sir Pherozeshah asks you to delay in doing your duty (Sir Pherozeshah:—Oh! dear, dear) because of certain legal difficulties. I confess I do not see where the difficulties come in but granted that they exist, I trust your answer to him will be as full of commonsense as Christ's answer was to the legal minded Pharisees.

Having dealt with the legal aspect of this question I can pass on now to the administrative and medical aspect. As I have already pointed out the proposals of the League received the unanimous and hearty support of your Executive Officers. Both the Commissioner and the Health Officer saw no reason why the proposals should not be accepted and carried out.

Sir Pherozeshah:—Because they are the officers of the League.

Major Liston:—No, Sir, the Commissioner is not.

Sir Pherozeshah:—But the Health Officer is.

Major Liston then went on to say:—

I agree with the Commissioner in thinking that the acceptance of these proposals in our present circumstances affords by far the simplest and most economical means of dealing with a problem which urgently demands our most careful attention,—the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis in this City. We hardly yet realise the importance of this problem in Bombay. I see from the returns of the Health Officer that there are about 400 deaths from phthisis recorded each quarter in this city, so that about sixteen hundred persons die of consumption every year in Bombay. Now, it has been estimated, that for every death from phthisis which occurs in a given place during a year there are from seven to eight times as many persons suffering from that disease in that place so that, on a conservative estimate, we may say that there are some ten thousand persons suffering from consumption in this city. Whatever Sir Pherozeshah Mehta may think about this matter, tuberculosis or consumption is regarded as a dangerous infectious disease. Sir Pherozeshah is evidently not aware that ever since 1903 the Health Officer has classed tuberculosis among the diseases which are notifiable under section 421 of the Municipal Act, and that the Executive Officers of the Corporation have regarded tuberculosis as an infectious disease long before the Police Charges Act came into force, so that Sir Pherozeshah's arguments on this head are irrelevent. The diseases which are notifiable under section 421 are small-pox, plague, cholera, relapsing fever, enteric fever, diphtheria and tuberculosis. Very little has been done to combat this disease in Bombay. No doubt it is true, that the hospitals in the city take in a certain number of patients suffering from tuberculosis, but a general hospital is not the proper place for advanced cases of this disease, who are a danger to other patients in the wards and they are not generally received into the hospitals. Without doubt patients suffering from tuberculosis in the early stages of the disease and when the disease is yet localised and of the so-called closed type will continue and long continue to be treated in a general hospital because they are not a source of infection like the advanced cases, but such cases do not concern us at present. The Anti-Tuberculosis League has been founded, and the Corporation have subscribed towards the funds of the League. Tuberculosis, as I have pointed out, is notifiable in this city under section 241 of the Act, and acting under powers conferred by the Act the Health Officer disinfects houses in which cases and deaths have occurred from this disease. These efforts are trivial and too haphazard to yield any satisfactory results in attempting to eradicate this evil. The Corporation can by no means be said to have adequately filled their duties in combating this scourge.

PHYSICAL ENEMY OF HUMANITY.

It has long been recognised in England that this insideous disease, which slowly saps the vitality and income, often of whole families at a time, can only be combated by a combined attack of municipal, charitable and government organisations. Mr. Asquith succinctly stated the true facts of the case when he said at a recent anti-tuberculosis Conference—"If a really successful campaign is to be waged against this, perhaps the most formidable physical enemy of the human race, it must be due to the co-operation and co-ordination of science, philanthropy and Government."

A learned and influential Departmental Committee was appointed in 1912 to report at an early date upon the consideration of general policy in respect to the problem of tuberculosis in the United Kingdom in its preventive, curative, and other aspects which should guide the Government and local bodies in making and aiding provision for the treatment of tuberculosis in sanitoria or other institutions or otherwise. This Committee among other recommendations stated that the early establishent in working order of an adequate number of tuberculosis dispensaries is essential, that so far as possible grants in aid to tuberculosis dispensaries should only be given where such institutions will eventually form constituent parts of complete schemes and that in framing complete schemes regard should be had to all the existing available authorities, organisations, and institutions with a view to avoiding waste by overlapping and to obtaining their co-operation and inclusion within the schemes proposed.

The same Committee recommended the adoption of the Edinburgh system as a pattern for anti-tuberculosis schemes. The keynote of this system is co-ordination and co-operation. It means not only the close relationship to one another of such institutions as the dispensary, sanatorium, farm colony, open-air school, and hospital for advanced cases but it also connotes the close association and co-operation together of numerous bodies and societies, omcial and voluntary which are directly connected with anti-tuberculosis work. The system is closely connected with the Municipality through the Health Officer. Schemes of this kind have now been founded in almost every city and district in the United Kingdom, with the result that the deathrate from consumption within recent years has been materially reduced. In Edinburgh, where the scheme originated and developed, it has been working for nearly twenty-five years, so that we can measure the success achieved by this means. During the first ten years of development of the scheme, the mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis fell 12.8 per cent. In the succeeding ten years when the scheme was more matured and co-ordination and co-operation more perfected, the mortality fell to the extent of 42.1 per cent. Surely these results are worthy of an endeavour to imitate them.

In this great city (Sir Pherozeshah objects on the present occasion to it being called the second city of the Empire), we are very much behind even small provincial towns in respect to our schemes for combating tuberculosis. In my minute of dissent appended to the report of the Committee, I have detailed some of the mensures which have been adopted against tuberculosis in such towns as Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield and Bristol. I might have added other towns to this list, but that was unnecessary.

PROGRESS IN WESTERN COUNTRIES.

The members of this Corporation have long been aware of the progress which has been made in the fight against consumption in Europe and America, for Sir Bhalchandra Krishna more than seven years ago in an able paper on phthisis in Bombay which he read before the Sanitary Association drew attention to the active efforts for organising relief in Europe and America. He pointed out that this relief was on a scale, I quote his own words, "which may fill us with admiration as well as with despair, admiration at the extent of active philanthropy prevalent in Western countries, and despair at the hopelessness of our being ever able to attain that ideal. The discovery of the infectious character of the disease has led to regulations being framed by municipal bodies for the control of the disease and has raised the subject from the purely medical category to the higher and wider plane of municipal and state activity." In another part of that paper he pointed out that there are two sets of measures for combating tuberculosis "first for the benefit of the healthy and intended to avoid infection and secondly for the benefit of the sick and intended to afford relief. They are carried out by individuals on their own account, by associations, by municipal authorities and by the State." There can be no doubt that the proposal now before us comes under the first head, it is for the benefit of the healthy and intended to avoid infection. The segregation of the infectious in a suitable ward where they will be carefully and medically looked after is a sanitary measure, is not one of medical relief. Despite Sir Bhalchandra's efforts to enlighten the people of Bombay and the members of this Corporation in particular little has been done to fight tuberculosis. The despair which Sir Bhalchandra mentions seems to have paralysed us, seven years have passed and little progress has been made, and now if we compare our position with that of even small provincial towns in England, we find that we have much lee-way to make up.

But Mr. President, I recognise that the conditions here are not exactly those we find in England. Before progress can be made, the ground must be prepared. It is not possible to advance too quickly. I therefore think that our efforts must at first at least be of a tentative nature. If we accept the proposal of the King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League, we shall be able to test the efficiency and popularity of a tuberculosis hospital, before we incur greater expenditure at this period of financial stress and we will take the first step in that important direction of co-operating with existing institutions and co-ordinating their work under the guidance and supervision of the Health Officer and his Department. Without this co-operation and co-ordination the fight against tuberculosis will be futile and chaotic. I therefore propose as an amendment "that the Report of the Committee be recorded, that the Corporation accept the offer of the King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League, and that the Commissioner be requested to carry out the details of the arrangement in accordance with the suggestions made in his letter, subject to the proviso that the hospital will be controlled by a special officer on behalf of the Municipality, and subject further to the understanding that the appointment of the medical officer in charge of the ward be approved by and under the control of the Commissioner."

"This resolution," he said, "practically embodies the Report drafted at the first meeting of this Committee, which considered this matter. This meeting was almost unanimous except a dissentient voice from one or two members and I once again put this proposal for your acceptance."

Dr. D. A. D'Monte seconded the amendment.

DR. SUKHIA'S SPEECH.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia said that he was surprised to hear Major Liston compare with European cities a place situated in the hot climate of India, where tuberculosis was not so rampant as it is in the cold climate of European cities.

Proceeding, Dr. Sukhia asked who was to blame and at the same time expressed his surprise at Sir Pherozeshah not exposing certain facts that had come to their knowledge. He asked who it was that brought forward this proposal, who it was that influenced the Commissioner to write the letter strongly recommending the acceptance of the proposal of the League. He observed that all this was due to the latitude they had given to their Health Officer, and for which the time had now come to repent. When the League came into existence, he had opposed the proposal to allow the Health Officer to use his energies, and perhaps waste his energies in matters outside the pale of municipal work. But no one heard his cry then and now the time had come for them to repent. (Laughter.)

Continuing, the speaker said that he deliberately mentioned the name of Dr. Turner, because it was the extravagance of and expenditure incurred by this officer that the Municipality had come to such a stage as the present one, requiring something to be done to avoid an insolvent condition. (Laughter.)

"Members may chaff and may laugh," Dr. Sukhia continued, "so long as their pockets are not touched. I understand Mr Jamshedji Wadia laughing, but I do not care for it. Mr. Jamshedji Wadia should not consider that all the members of the public, who pay taxation, are of his type and of his class. The poor rate-payers pay large sums to the Municipality, and the incidence of taxation has been exorbitant."

Mr. Jamshedji Wadia: Why do you always talk of my name?

Dr. Sukhia: I give him this prominence, which I won't give to others, because of his conduct in this Corporation (laughter).

(*Continued on page 9.*)

THE VICEROY'S WAR DESPATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

The Viceroy's report from the Secretary of State, dated 23rd January, says:—

An important French official account of the war for the two months since the battle of Ypres, states that a complete check was given to big offensive German movements against our left, which assumed the character of siege operations. Except at one point we gained ground everywhere. The results obtained by the Germans are the destruction of the market place, the Cathedral and the hospital at Ypres, the destruction of Nieuport, the bombardment of Armentiere, Bethume, Arras, Sopir and Soissons and the advance of 300 metres in the Argonne near Le Meurissons.

The French results include the recapture of the left bank of the Yser, between Knocks and Hotzas, the capture of St. Georges', the widening of the front round Ypres and bringing at a standstill the furious infantry attacks between the sea and the Lys, the capture of Vermilles, La Boiselle, Queznoy-en-Santerre and many lines of German trenches, the advance of one kilometre in the region of Prunay and two around Perthes, the important progress made in the woods of La Pretre, the advance in the north-east of Nancy and north and south of Senence, the capture of Aspach and Steinbach and progress towards Altkirch.

Summing up the general progress made by our troops which is very appreciable at certain points and the general retreat of the enemy except north-east of Soissons to which must be added the check of the German offensive in Poland for a month and the continuation of the Russian offensive in Galicia, the Carpathians and the annihilation of the Turkish in Caucasus. Germany has exhausted her resources of officers and cannot henceforth develop effectively except to the detriment of the existing units but the Allied armies can still be reinforced considerably. The German offensive has been broken. The German defensive will also be broken in turn.

Commenting on the note the "Times" says: Isolated these results may seem inconsiderable; collectively they mean much. Specially important are the advance on the Yser, the very marked progress round Perthes and the approach towards Mulhausen. The wohle together and the recent German failure to press home the advantage and progress at Soissons justify the French claim to have broken the German offensive on the western front, while the armies in Poland and Galicia remain stationary.

THE WAR AND THE JESUIT FATHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have read with mingled feelings of pain and amusement Sir Robert Yerburgh's letter to the "Times" which you have published in your issue of Saturday last. It purports to be an extract from a letter which the writer says he received from "a friend holding a responsible position in Bombay." The identity of this last mentioned personage has been wisely concealed, but if, as we are assured, he holds a responsible position, his views certainly are characterised by a good deal of irresponsibility. He tells us that to his knowledge Indian children come from the schools glorying in each German victory, and in each British cruiser sunk. This statement is so preposterous that it cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. I don't know what opportunities the author of it enjoys of coming in contact with school-going children, but I can say that perhaps I have moved about among them as often and as intimately as he has. And I have never noticed any of the alarming symptoms of which he complains. The gentleman with the "responsible position" has either come in contact with a particularly seditious lot, or he has gifts of imagination which may without offence be described as German. But this is not the whole statement. The poor "Indian children" are credited with further saying "German culture and civilisation *must* conquer." Prodigious! Who can say after this that the Indian school-boy's education has been neglected? Is the writer sure those wicked children did not illustrate their point by quotations from Treitschke, Bernhardi and other exponents of German Kultur? And it would be so very interesting to learn their views on Germany's naval and military strength, and other kindred matters! Perhaps, another letter to Sir Robert Yerburgh might contain further instalments of juvenile wisdom and wickedness, as fostered by Jesuit institutions.

I am afraid I have dwelt too exclusively on one side of the subject. My object was to challenge the aspersions which have been thrown broadcast on the German Jesuit Fathers teaching in our schools and colleges. This is a delicate point, and in view of the decision of Government I wish to treat it with a good deal of reserve. I shall not, therefore, venture to dogmatise, but I will say that the probabilities are against the assumption underlying the remarks I have quoted above. I have had long and intimate acquaintance with a number of Jesuit Fathers, and have enjoyed excellent opportunities of judging of their work and worth. And so far as I can judge, I may say that as a body the influence of their life and teaching has been wholly for the good. It is not possible to say anything definitely of any individual of that body. I am only dealing with the class, and apart from my own personal observation, I would say it is difficult to conceive the reasons which would impel the Jesuit Fathers to flout by word or deed the authority of the Government under whose protection they have lived and carried on their work in peace. Granted that it is possible for some one or other of them to be fired by feelings of patriotism or the like; would he dare to preach sedition particularly openly, in view of the state of public feeling against German subjects? It would be an act of lunacy—to say nothing else—of which this at least could be said, that very few men would be capable of it. These observations are not intended to be an answer to Government, whose action must have been dictated by a variety of considerations of which we have no knowledge, and which we are consequently unable to weigh. My object in writing this is to condemn the sweeping assumptions and vague generalisations of men, otherwise amiable and intelligent, whose equilibrium seems to have been sadly disturbed by the war.—Yours, etc.,

H. P. MODY.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second Lieut. P. Rossiter, Berkshires.

Lieut. C. R. Wood, Middlesex.

their appointments.

Major G. Raleigh, Essex Regiment, and Captain H. J. A. Roche, Munsters, both of the Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. D. C. McKenzie, Seaforths.

FRENCH ADVANCE CONTINUES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 25.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—The German failure to arrest the French advance at Berry-au-Bac shows that the French endeavour to protect Rheims by surrounding the German position, outside the town, continues. Reports from Bois-Fe-Prete and the Forest of Apremont show that the Flirey movement mentioned on the 14th instant (which was held to endanger the Germans' salient position at St. Michiel) has been checked.

Hartmann and Weilerhopf whence fighting is reported appears to be in the immediate neighbourhood of Thann, where the ground is so bad that only small bodies of infantry and mountain guns can be employed. The Germans around Altkirch are suffering from floods; the French are on higher ground.

Italy has asked Germany to explain the arrest of the Italian Vice-Consul at Liege on an imputation of postal contraband.

The Exhibition that has been held both in Calcutta and Madras of German and Austrian goods and of competing Indian manufacturers is to be brought to Cawnpore and opened there on the 25th instant.

THE MARATHA HOSPITAL PROPOSAL.

(*Continued from page 8.*)

Continuing, Dr. Sukhia pointed out that the joint honorary secretaries of the League were their highly paid officers, namely, the Health Officer and the officer in charge of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and yet he said they wanted to fritter away their money. He observed that the League was nothing else but a happy family of health department officers. They, therefore, could not give that consideration to this proposal which they could give unbiassed to proposals coming from the independent public. His second point was that no one said that tuberculosis in this city was increasing, and in this connection he asked Major Liston why he omitted to mention the figures for Bombay which he could have found in their administrative reports. He asked if there was no increase why should they have a separate ward or even a dispensary. In his opinion, the whole hubhub was due to the inspiration from Government through their officers.

Dr. Sukhia then gave figures to show that tuberculosis in the city was on the decline.

Major Liston explained that formerly the cases included in the list of pthysis, etc., were really cases of plague.

Dr. Sukhia thereupon took up the last quarterly report issued by the Health Officer and placed his reliance on the words "uninterrupted decline" used in the report in connection with this disease.

Continuing, Dr. Sukhia said that Major Liston had talked of advanced cases of consumption, but would he be surprised to hear, he asked, that the cases in all their stages were treated in general wards in general hospitals.

Major Liston remarked that they did their very best to keep such cases out.

Concluding, Dr. Sukhia said that if the Commissioner thought that there was such a necessity, he must approach Government to give up a portion of the Rs. 4,48,000), which they pocketed for medical relief. The Commissioner in July, 1914, said that this was a very important and urgent matter, but he could not understand how the Commissioner got that notion, and he was still more surprised that the Commissioner did not address Government on the subject With regard to Major Liston's point, with regard to detaching the wards, he said that not only 150 yards distance was not sufficient but even 1,500 yards were insufficient. They wanted open air and a hilly climate for the treatment of tuberculosis patients. He admitted that at the first meeting what Major Liston said about what happened was correct, but since wiser counsels had prevailed, as the doyen of the Corporation pointed out that what they were doing was contrary to the Act. At that time almost all the members agreed with Sir Pherozeshah, even Mr. Jamshedji Wadia yielding like a poor lamb against the powerful opponent He strongly supported Sir Pherozeshah's proposition.

Dr. D. B. Master said that Major Liston had admitted that it was a mistake to make certain remarks in his minute to which objection was taken. He thought that the matter must now end there. He only wished that other Government officers displayed the same characteristic and acknowledged their mistakes. He explained that he supported Sir Pherozeshah's proposal, when his attention was pointedly drawn to the Act and the burden they would be undertaking. He was sure that members had seen that Sir Pherozeshah was not against a proposal to improve the treatment of tuberculosis, but the question involved herein was of a large liability, and of the adjustment of the liabilities between Government and the Corporation. He gave all credit to Major Liston for his zeal in the matter, but the difficulty pointed out by Sir Pherozeshah was insuperable. Major Liston would see that they did not oppose the good object the League had in view, but their position at present was very delicate. He opposed the amendment.

Sir Dinshah M. Petit said that very strong language and some bitterness of feeling was introduced in the discussion of this question such as was rarely seen in this body. He believed that all this bitterness of feeling and strong language would have been avoided if the committee's report had been a little more expressive, and had given some reasons for arriving at the recommendation they had made. He confessed that reading the report and before having seen Major Liston's minute, it struck him as an unsatisfactory report inasmuch as no reasons were given for arriving at the recommendations. Therefore while not approving of the very strong language Major Liston had indulged in his minute, he (the speaker) agreed with him that the report should have given some reasons for rejecting the suggestion made to the Corporation. Sir Pherozeshah had said that Major Liston was a member of the committee and had heard all the reasons, but an outsider like himself, who was not on the committee, was at sea in making out what it was that actuated the committee in coming to this decision. It seemed to him that there was very little difference of opinion regarding the question of providing a separate institution in one form or another for the treatment of tuberculosis. The greater difference was as to who should provide that institution; whether it was the duty of Government or of the Corporation. If they were convinced that it was the duty of the Corporation, they must cheerfully take it up and provide for some such accommodation. If, on the other hand, they believed that it was not their duty but that Government were bound to provide it, they should not only say that the Corporation was unable to carry out this purpose, but they should go to Government and ask them to provide a hospital for this purpose in the city.

DR. TURNER'S POSITION.

Dr. Turner, Sir Dinshah, continued, had been taken to task by Dr. Sukhia for writing this letter on behalf of the League. In this connection he might say that he was always against sending the officers of the municipality to do outside work, even in the case of Dr. Turner, of whose energy he had a great opinion. He was averse to put him on outside work, but once they had allowed him to go there and work as secretary of the league he was entitled to write in the manner he thought was best in the interests of the League. He could not, therefore, find fault with Dr. Turner, but he agreed with Dr. Sukhia that it was a mistake to send their officers to do other work than that they had to perform under their contract with the Municipality.

With regard to Major Liston's remark that some members when they did not agree with the report wrote against their signature the word "seen," he thought that Major Liston labouring under a mistake. Members signed "seen" when they were unable to attend Committee meetings for some reason or other, but he had also seen that some members who did attend the meeting often said "seen" as they did not wish to express an opinion. That was a fast growing practice, and he hoped that that would not recur as they appointed members on the Committees to express their opinions.

THE WATER TAX.

At this stage, the President postponed further consideration of this question and said they would proceed with the Budget.

Mr. Cawasji then formally moved the item relating to revenue from water supply

The proposal having been seconded, Mr. Joseph Baptista moved the following amendment:—"That the Corporation are of opinion that the revenue for water supply to mills, railways and the Port Trust should be calculated at the rate of 9 annas per 1,000 gallons for mills and 8 annas per 1,000 gallons for the railways and Port Trust and that the Budget provision in respect of income from water be adopted at Rs. 22,00,000."

In support of his amendment, Mr. Baptista said that members would observe that so far as the Budget for water revenue was concerned, there was a deficit of Rs. 2,39,000. It was their duty to follow the Act and have taxation fixed at such a reasonable rate that it would pay for the expenses incurred during the year. So far as the total expenditure was concerned, the Commissioner estimated it at Rs. 23,34,000 and the proper thing was to raise revenue which would equalise that amount. The chief contributory cause of this deficit of Rs. 2,39,000 was the revenue from the mills. For the present year it was estimated to yield Rs. 2,07,000, whereas if they looked at last year's figure they would find it estimated at Rs. 2,57,000. In the railways, there was a deficit of Rs. 30,000 as compared with the last year's figures and the deficit from the Port Trust was estimated at Rs. 3,400 or thereabouts. His first point was this. So far as the mills were concerned, they must equalise with last year's figures. So far as the properties and chawls were concerned, they charged a lower rate but they did so determinedly, for the chawl population generally consisted of mill-hands and directly or indirectly the mills derived a benefit. The reason was obvious. If they charged a higher rate for chawls, wages would go up and the mills would thus be affected. His chief point was that it was quite fallacious to base the argument on figures of assessment. There were properties which were assessed at 3 per cent. and which paid five times the revenue they would have paid if they were charged on consumption. They must go on system and their established system was socialistic system. If there was water to spare after the public had benefit of it, they could give it to the mills and the trade in general. While they were considering this proposal, the mill-owners must remember that they had once paid twelve annas per thousand gallons, which was the rate from 1901 to 1904. It was reduced to ten annas in 1905 and it was further reduced to eight annas in 1908. Thus it was reduced by nearly fifty per cent, giving a great concession to the mills. The result of this concession was that the revenue from the mills had remained stationery, and during the last five years, the mills had not paid a farthing more. On the other hand, revenue from properties and chawls, which were charged on assessment, had risen from seven lakhs in 1904 to even lakhs in 1913-1914, which was an increase of nearly fifty per cent. This was a very significant fact and was due to the assessments on properties having gone up. It conclusively showed that whereas the people had gradually paid larger sums, the mills had not, and, therefore, it could not be said that any favour was shown to the people.

MILLS AND HOUSING PROBLEM.

Continuing, Mr. Baptista said that while he proposed this amendment he did not say the mills were a nuisance. There was no doubt that they had contributed to the growth of population and trade and wealth of the city and he frankly admitted that the change would affect thirty per cent. of the population. But there were evils associated with the mills, which were not an unmixed blessing. They had raised the housing problem and various questions affecting sanitation. They were spending huge sums after sanitation which they would not have done but for the mills. That was a matter which ought to be considered. So far as the, point of view of trade was concerned, he would treat them on business principles and business principles alone. The mills, if they could get water cheaper from outside, would not purchase it from them and they would look at the question from a business point of view and they must therefore, deal with the mills on business principles. They were not raising the tax more than an anna and he hoped that no one would complain. He had taken into consideration that a larger number of mills had not closed and therefore the consumption would be larger than what was estimated at the time of the framing of the budget and he estimated that at this rate they would get three lakhs more. That he thought was fair and reasonable in view of the fact that in the past they had made a large concession by reducing the rate and the millowners ought to be glad to come to their assistance because the Corporation had been generous to them in the past.

With regard to the railways, he admitted that the case was not so strong. In a great sense the railways were discharging a public duty but so far as the rate of six annas and a half was concerned, it was much lower than that of the mills and his object in raising it to eight annas was to equalise them with the mills. They had also paid twelve annas in the past and the change he proposed was not unfair. He asked the Corporation to pass his amendment.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, in seconding the amendment, said that Mr. Baptista had made it perfectly clear that this was a very justifiable amendment for the Corporation to pass.

At this stage, the meeting was adjourned to Thursday next.

BOMBAY HOCKEY SEASON 1915.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I be permitted through the medium of your valuable paper to bring to notice a matter of some interest to Bombay hockey clubs.

In consequence of the present crisis the grounds usually allotted by the Public Works Department to local clubs for the purpose of practice matches have been reserved by the Military Department for the accommodation of troops and the majority of clubs have been considerably handicapped on this account. The Oval (the only other ground available in Bombay), which is also under the patronage of the Public Works Department, and upon which, it will be observed, Polo and Football are permitted on certain days of the week is, for some unaccountable reason, closed to Hockey clubs, though it will be remembered the Aga Khan Hockey Tournaments of last year and the year before were both contested on this ground.

As Hockey is the only means of recreation to a good many of the young men in Bombay, I shall be obliged if you could kindly see your way to take up the cause of this popular sport with a view to having the existing disability relating to play on the Oval removed at an early date, for which service, I am sure, you will earn the gratitude of all members of local clubs.—Yours etc.

PLAYER.

Apropos of the construction of new Delhi. Messrs. Lutzens and Baber and their assistants are out at Raisena in Camp for the cold weather and are busily engaged on scores of maps and buildings plans.

RACE TO BEAT THE GUNS.

HOW AN ALSATIAN HEIGHT WAS TAKEN BY THE FRENCH.

A striking account of a race between a French infantry regiment and a battery of German field artillery to gain the heights dominating Steinbach, the Alsatian town which has been captured by the French, is contained in the "Matin."

The French, who were advancing from Cernay, found that it was impossible to construct a bridge across the Thur owing to the activity of the German artillery posted on the heights on Steinbach.

At three o'clock in the morning—it was December 29—the bridge, however, was safely built some five miles distant from Thann, and by six o'clock the French infantry, supported by field guns and mountain artillery, was climbing the road leading to the heights of Steinbach.

Hardly had the French batteries unlimbered and started shelling the German positions in the pine woods on the slopes in front of them when there came a storm of shells in the valley below, which swept, the pontoon bridge into the river, a tangled mass of beams and wrecked boats.

The French situation was critical. They were cut off from their base, with a strong enemy in front of them. The German artillery had reached a spot only two thousand yards from where the bridge had been built, and after having destroyed it had already limbered up and were off at the gallop before the French guns could be turned against them. They went by a long network of roads to the crest of the hills which lay before the French. If they reached the hill-tops and found the French regiment still in the valley beneath they could pound them and their guns to pieces.

Time was precious. The French started up the hillside at the double. The going was terribly rough, the men stumbled over stones and the roots of trees, but nothing could stop them.

It was a strong advance post, and the Germans had formed a barricade with the trunks of trees. The French infantrymen were soon over this. There was a hurried scramble, bayonets found a billet and the butt-ends of rifles crashed down on German heads.

Then, with barely a pause, the regiment was on the run again. The crest was in front of them, the crest which they must reach to beat the German artillery. Panting and breathless they reached their goal. They had covered over three miles of mountain road and had carried the German position in half an hour.

The mountain artillery, carried on mules, followed, and in a couple of minutes the guns were put together and fire was opened on the German artillery laboriously advancing along the road below.

The battery was blown to pieces. One gun-carriage caught fire, and the maddened horses dashed off the road over the hillside. At eleven o'clock in the morning the French were masters of the heights, and conquered Steinbach lay peacefully in the hollow beneath them.

HIGH COURT,

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT

PORT TRUST DAMAGE SUIT.

(*Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman.*)

AMARCHAND MADHAVJI v. TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Davar who dismissed the plaintiff's suit against the Port Trust for damages with costs.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. J. D. Davar, appeared for the plaintiffs-appellants.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Inverarority, appeared for the defendants-respondents.

The alleged facts on both the sides as appeared from the pleadings were as follows:—

The Calcutta branch of the plaintiff's firm (who are general merchants and commission agents) consigned to the plaintiffs at Bombay 700 bales of jute gunny per s. s. Sofala in October, 1912. The ship arrived on 22nd October and its cargo was discharged and taken delivery of by the Port Trust on the same or next day. The plaintiffs paid dock dues and demanded delivery of their goods on the 25th of October, but the goods were not delivered to them although they were ready and willing to take delivery thereof. The goods at the time they were landed were mixed up with the goods of other merchants and could not be traced. The plaintiffs therefore contended that the failure on the part of the defendants to deliver these goods was a wrongful act and had caused damage to the plaintiffs. The goods were also kept in an open yard and as no safe-guards were taken to protect them from the abnormal weather, they were damaged by the heavy rainfall of the night of the 25th of October. Goods were found standing in mud and water and considerable damage was done to them. A survey was taken and the plaintiffs estimated the damages at Rs. 3,886. The plaintiffs, therefore, filed this suit against the Port Trust claiming Rs. 4,301 as damages (Rs. 3,886 and Rs. 385 wharfage paid under protest) on the ground that they had suffered damages by reason of the wrongful acts and default of the defendants to take due and sufficient care of their goods.

The defendants, on the other hand, contended that the s.s. Sofala rapidly discharged about 7,000 bales between the 21st and the 24th of October without respect to particular consignments. The defendants further said that the plaintiffs omitted to take delivery of the bales on the 24th of October. They also denied that the plaintiffs suffered any damage.

They contended that they had taken every reasonable precaution to protect the plaintiff's goods from abnormal and wholly unexpected shower of rain. Notwithstanding those precautions on their part, if damage was caused, it was caused by the act of God and the defendants were in no way responsible for it. They submitted that the suit was vexatious and should be dismissed.

The hearing of the original suit occupied a considerable time of his Lordship as a number of witnesses were examined on both the sides. Mr. Justice Davar in delivering his judgment said that he was satisfied that in spite of their difficulties the Port Trust authorities dealt with the cargo with care and efficiency and that it was efficiently and properly handled by the defendants. He also found that the defendants took all possible care of the cargo and they were not guilty of any wrongful act or negligence with respect to the plaintiff's goods. His Lordship, on the above grounds dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with costs.

GROUND OF APPEAL.

From this decision of his Lordship, the present appeal was preferred. Mr. Desai (for the appellants) challenged the Lower Court's judgment on two main grounds.

The first ground was that as damage had been proved the onus lay on the defendants to prove that they had taken sufficient care of the goods, and this onus they had not discharged.

The second ground was that having regard to the lower Court's finding that the goods were damaged, the lower Court ought to have given the plaintiffs some damages, as the goods were under the defendants' control and they ought not to have allowed the mukadam to interfere so as to damage the said goods.

Mr. Desai had not finished his arguments when their Lordships rose for the day.

Solicitors for the appellants:—Bhimji & Co.
Solicitors for the respondents:—Little & Co.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

(*Before Mr. Justice Batchelor.*)

KING-EMPEROR v. ABDOOLA HASSANJEE.

The accused Abdoola Hassanjee, a manufacturer, aged 31, was charged on fourteen counts of forging the signature of one Abdul Hussein Essajee on seven different hundis for Rs. 1,200 dated September and December in 1906 and for fraudulently using the same as genuine under sections 467 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code. He was also charged under section 109 of the Indian Penal Code on the charge of giving false evidence in suit No. of 1907 in the High Court on December 9th and 10th.

Mr. Vellmar appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Weldon and Mr. Chowdhari appeared for the accused.

His Lordship intimated that the accused would be tried first on the first six charges relating to the forging of hundis, dated 30th October, 1906, 1st November, 1906 and 16th November, 1906, for Rs. 1,200 each and for fraudulent use of the same.

CHARGES OF FORGERY.

Mr. Velinkar in his opening for the prosecution said that the accused was a Borah. On and about the year 1906 and prior to that he and Alibhoy Kaderbhoy, his brother, used to trade in small jewellery and clothes under the name of Alibhoy Kaderbhoy. About the same time the accused became acquainted with Abdul Hussein Essa who dealt in cloth. They belonged to the same club. About 1906, Abdul Hussein Essa made up his mind to go to Barbeda. This intention he expressed to the accused. The accused told Abdul Hussein Essa that he was in need of money and Abdul Hussein asked his partner Tarachand to lend him Rs. 2,000 on personal security. On 13th September, 1906, a date of great importance, remarked counsel, Abdul Hussein Essa left Bombay for Barbeda per s.s. Dwarka. Three days after this four hundi papers of the value of 12 annas were purchased in Bombay for the firm of Alibhai Kaderbhoy by a person who gave his name as Raghoomal. These papers were purchased on the 10th of September and on these papers were written three "shahjog" hundis by the accused.

The first hundi was dated the 20th October, 1906. Abdul Hussein Essa found not be in Bombay on that day. This was payable to Abdul Hussein whose name was also endorsed on the back. This endorsement, the prosecution alleged, was a forgery.

As regards the "modus operandi" counsel said that the suggestion of the prosecution was that sometimes between 1905 and 1906 the accused came to be in possession of genuine hundis drawn by Abdul Hussein Essa. To forge the signature accused took some thin tracing papers (similar to the one shown to the jury). It was suggested that the paper was placed on a genuine signature which was traced on the thin paper. When the accused wanted to transfer the signature on a hundi he placed this tracing on the document and with a soft pencil he wrote over this signature thus leaving a clear impression on the document which was subsequently filled in or inked over with a steel-pen or reed-pen.

The second and third hundis in question were dated the 1st November and 16th November respectively and each of these notes were also for Rs. 1,200.

As to the first note it was negotiated to one Fatechand Khupchand who first presented it for payment to the firm of Alibhoy Kaderbhoy, and failing there to Abdul Hussein Essaji who repudiated his signature and said it was a forgery. The result was that a suit was filed by Fatechand Khupchand against Alibhoy Kaderbhoy and also against Abdul Hussein Essajee who was liable as endorsee. The suit was tried by Mr. Justice Beaman in December 1907 and about 14th January 1908, the suit was dismissed and Abdul Hussein Essajee won the case.

Mr. Velinkar then gave the history of the other two hundis and said that the days on which the papers were purchased, the hundis were dated and the day they were negotiated it would be conclusively proved that Abdul Hussein Essajee was not in Bombay he having returned to Bombay only on the 9th of December, 1906. Both these hundis purported to be endorsed by Abdul Hussein Essajee and both were forgeries.

Some days after 9th December, the day on which Abdul Hussein came to Bombay a Multani broker came to him and said that some of his hundis were about to mature. Abdul Hussein Essajee was much surprised and asked the broker to bring some of these to him for his inspection. This was done. He then under the advice of his solicitors and over their signature inserted notices in the newspapers of the 21st and 22nd December, 1906, denying that he had endorsed any hundis and warning them against dealing with any such hundis.

At this time the accused was looked for but he was not to be found. His shop where he sold his jewellery was closed and it seemed that the accused had disappeared from Bombay.

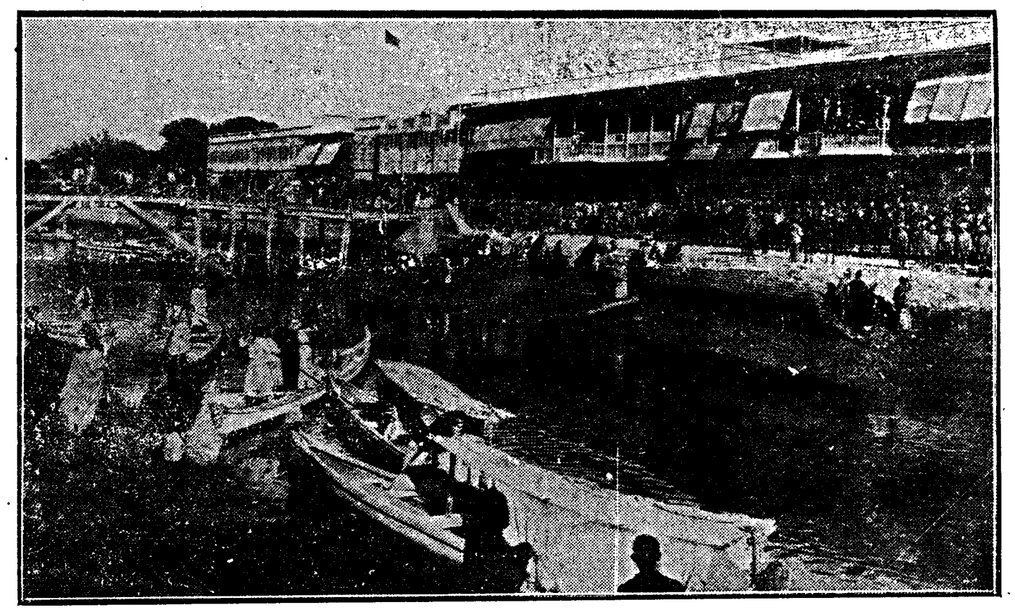
Three days after he read the advertisement a man by the name of Mahomed Tuckee came to one Sulemanjee Hussain Ali and said that the accused wanted to see him. Sulemanjee in consequence of this message saw the accused and the learned counsel said that Sulemanjee would describe the abject condition of mind in which he found the accused who confessed that he had forged Abdul Hussein signature and explained the "modus operandi" at the same time handing over to him certain tracing papers on which Abdul Hussein's signature was traced.

The learned counsel continued that after certain necessary steps had been taken for the purpose an information was filed against the accused on September 8th, 1908, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate by Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D. A warrant was issued but the acused could not be found. He was traced to some place in India. On November 2nd, 1909, an extradition warrant was issued. In spite of that he could not be arrested and in fact Mr. Morris arrested him in Bombay on 1st August, 1914.

Mr. Velinkar then sued to the jury the evidence which he was going to rely upon.

The evidence of Abdul Hussein Essajee was being taken when the Court rose. The Sessions adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

BRITISH PROCLAMATION AT BASRA.



Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News."

The Union Jack hoisted in the former home of Sindbad the sailor.

PEOPLE'S BANK LIQUIDATION.

FIRST DIVIDEND OF TWO ANNAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 25.

An interim report issued by the liquidators of the People's Bank on the progress of liquidation with accounts up to the 30th September last, says that the official liquidators hope to be able to declare the first small dividend of some two annas in or about June 1915.

They state that the greater portion of the debts due to the Bank are due from some 35 persons, firms or companies, mostly carrying on busines of ginning of cotton and manufacture of flour, yarn and cloth.

The only way of securing substantial realisations from these concerns was to give them time to retrieve their position which of course involves delay in realisation of debts and the depositors and other creditors of the Bank can, therefore, only expect to receive very small dividends during the early portion of the liquidation.

The liquidators, however, express the belief that by the means adopted there is very fair prospect, in time, of effecting a substantial recovery.

Under the Press Act of 1910 the Punjab Government has forfeited to his Majesty all copies of a leaflet in whatever language it is published over the signatures of certain members of the Muslim Ulema Association and also all copies of the "Cosmopolitan" of December 13th, 1914, containing an article entitled "War."

The death occurred on Wednesday last of Mrs. Warnalata Ghosh, widow of the late Dr. K. D. Ghosh, at Deoghur. She leaves behind four sons, Mr. Ghosh, Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, Mr. M. Ghosh, professor of the Presidency College, Mr. Arabindo Ghosh, and Barindro Ghosh (who was transported for life in the Manicktolla Bomb Case), and one daughter Miss Sarojini Ghosh. Barindro and Sarojini were born in England.

ELECTRIC STERILISER.

NEW TREATMENT FOR BULLET WOUNDS

A new system of treatment which will greatly shorten and simplify the cure of shrapnel and rifle bullet wounds is shortly to be introduced at one of the large base hospitals at Rouen.

Briefly the treatment, which is known as ionisation, consists of forcing a metallic salt (usually zinc chloride) into the path traversed by the ball by means of an electric current. The zinc chloride is deposited as a film along the whole area open to infection, thus protecting the surrounding uninjured tissues and acting as a most effective antiseptic.

In ten minutes by this ionisation method a degree of sterilisation of the wound may be obtained greater than that obtainable by continuous days of soaking in ordinary antiseptic baths.

The services of Mr. J. M. Wrench, District Loco Superintendent, North-Western Railway, are lent to the Gwalior Durbar.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy, brought another old offender to book the other day. Mr. McCarthy received certain information, and after verifying the same by a test purchase, requisitioned the services of Excise Inspector C. H. Coleman. The difficulties these Officers had to contend with were many as the area was a network of spies, and the utmost caution had to be exercised. Consequently the time selected was 4 a.m., and, after taking the necessary precaution to see that each detail was complete, the customer and "panch" were directed to purchase the drug. Shivram Govind, the man who was detected, was charged before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday, for sale as well as possession, eight packets of cocaine being found on his person, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

INTERMEDIATE ARTS EXAMINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of great satisfaction to students and their guardians that the Syndicate was moved to consider the recent Matriculation result and extend their consideration to good many candidates who now have been declared successful. This will involve, perhaps, the assumption that the caprice of examiners had fallen heavily and unjustly upon the unfortunate candidates who now have been restored by the Syndicate to their just rights.

This has raised in many other quarters a fair hope that the result of Inter. Arts (especially in Mathematics), which has given rise to so many well-grounded complaints, will also be considered by the Syndicate at their next meeting in the same generous and sympathetic spirit. It now goes without saying that the papers in Mathematics contained questions outside the curriculum which no amount of ingenuity on the part of certain Professors could effectually prove that they were not objectionable. It is hoped that this fact will not be lost sight of while considering the affected cases.—Yours, etc.

A SYMPATHISER.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

GERMAN RAID ON MOMBASA.

REPULSED AFTER A MOMENTOUS BATTLE.

A NATIVE N. C. O.'S LEADERSHIP.

In a message from Nairobi (B.E.A.) just to hand, although dated Dec. 4, is the first news of a German attack on Mombasa and its repulse, says "Lloyd's Weekly News." It is shown that when all the European officers were wounded and the British force was leaderless, a native non-commissioned officer took command and led his men to victory. His defeat would have meant the loss, for the time being, of British East Africa. In another way, the Germans lost a great chance of seizing the Protectorate.

The message reads:—

The troops defending British East Africa before the war, with a small, but efficient, police force, had to maintain peace and order in a territory of nearly 370,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 7,500,000, besides Zanzibar and Pemba Islands, 11,000 square miles.

At the outbreak of war all the available King's African Rifles were in Jubaland a little-known province of the Protectorate bordering Italian Somaliland—chastising the Marehan Somalis, restoring order in the Turkana country, and demarcating a boundry to check the roving tendency of the truculent Somalis and stop their bloodthirsty raids. Then the Colonial Office awoke to the knowledge that Mombasa and Voi were perilously near German East Africa. Hastily withdrawn from Jubaland, the troops sailed from Kismayu for Mombasa, leaving the peaceful Bantu tribes to the mercy of the truculent Somali.

The Colonial Office realised also that they had only one post on the Anglo-German boundary. This was Taveta, in charge of Assistant District Commissioner Fontaine, who had with him a Goanese clerk and twenty-five Askaris (native soldiers). The nearest British railway station was Voi, and the only communication was a trying three days' journey across the Seringetti desert.

THE WRONG OUTLOOK.

It is surprising that with a native force controlled by European officers and noncoms, of more than double the strength of the K. A. Rifles in British East Africa and Uganda, and a great superiority in machine and field guns, the Germans did not take full advantage of their opportunity and wreck the Uganda railway, destroy the telegraph, and occupy Voi and Mombasa, thus cutting off the two Protectorates from outside help.

We are told that the enemy looked forward to a more or less peaceful occupation of British East Africa, after the utter defeat and rout of Sir John French's "contemptible little army," it being held that the fate of Britain's Colonies in Africa rested entirely on the European issue, and therefore that there was no need for hurry.

The fact that the German dashes for the railway were all repulsed speaks volumes for the brave little band of defenders—King's African Rifles, East African Police, and the hastily mobilised volunteers.

Every British subject in the two Protectorates responded to the call to arms. The Boers of the Uasin Gishu formed themselves into a command under Captain Wessels and have since done good work. Distinguished settlers left their farms for active service. Lord Delamere received a commission and joined the Intelligence Department; Sir Edward Grey's brother was early in the fighting but unfortunately at Kisii he was wounded in the left arm, which has since been amputated.

The Governor, Sir Henry Belfield, and the then Commandant of Troops, Lieut.-Colonel L. E. S. Ward, had an anxious time, but with limited material, aided by a slice of luck, they kept the German from doing much damage until the arrival of Colonel J. M. Stewart from Burma with the first batch of Indian troops, the 29th Punjabis.

Since then there has been a steady supply of troops and munitions of war from India. The tension has been relieved confidence restored, and aggressive measures adopted.

Perhaps the most dangerous attack by the enemy, and almost successful, was the attempt to capture Mombasa, which was repulsed at Gazi, twenty-five miles from the island port.

About the end of September the Germans advanced 600 strong with six machine guns, from the Vanga side. They were held at Margerini on Sept. 25 by Captain Wavel's Arab Company, and some King's African Rifles under Captain Stoner arrived from Jubaland on the 27th, none too soon to reinforce Captain Wavel, the enemy in the meanwhile having become very aggressive.

THE GERMANS' PLAN.

The German plan of attack was to advance along the Vanga-Mombasa road, arriving at Mombasa on Sept. 29 simultaneously with the German cruiser Koenigsberg, which was expected to bombard the town, land men, and occupy the island.

The land forces were to destroy the Salisbury bridge, which connects Mombasa Island with the mainland, thus securing one of the most important strategical positions in East Africa.

The Koenigsberg did not arrive, perhaps because of the nearness of British warships, and the little British force of 300 men dislocated the land operations of the enemy. C. Company held off the Germans until Oct. 2, when they were reinforced by Indian troops. The Jind Infantry behaved particularly well at Gazi, where they had to face a very heavy fire from the six machine guns of the enemy.

The King's African Rifles deserve special mention. Major Hawthorn, who was in command, and all the European officers, were wounded early in the engagement, thus leaving the little force leaderless.

Colour-Sergeant Sumani quietly took charge, and led on his men as if nothing had happened. He gave the order to charge, and the enemy broke and fled. This incident has not yet appeared in the bald official announcements, but it is hoped the splendid conduct of the native colour-sergeant will receive recognition.

Th Mombasa authorities fully expected a visit from the Koenigsberg after her exploit with H.M.S. Pegasus at Zanzibar. The Koenigsberg, moreover, had sunk the station ships Cupid and Khalifa at Zanzibar. As a precautionary measure the military sent the women and children of Mombasa up the line to Mazeras, transferred the rolling stock to the mainland, and packed up the specie and sent it to Nairobi. Confidence has now been restored in the coast towns of British East Africa, and the Germans now realise that they have missed their golden opportunity.

U. S. CONSULS IN BELGIUM.

NO RECOGNITION OF LAND AS GERMAN.

According to a New York message dated December 29, the State Department refuses to make public the text of the Note addressed to Germany by the former regarding the status of the United States Consuls in Belgium. It is understood, however, that the Note is identical to the Notes sent to Argentina and other neutral countries.

The United States has consular representatives at Liege, Ghent, Brussels, and Antwerp, and the German Government intimates that these representatives must be acceptable to the German military authorities. It also suggests that some of them should be withdrawn.

No demand, so it is stated, has been made that the Consuls should take their new exequaturs from the German officials, and the Administration says it is inclined to recognise the right of the authorities in a captured country to prescribe at least temporary conditions under which Consuls shall discharge their duties.

According to Washington despatches the United States Government is determined to do nothing that could be construed as recognition of Belgium as German territory as long as the war lasts.

At a meeting of the Senate of London University on December 16th the regulations for the examination held for Colonial, Indian and foreign students in lieu of the ordinary Matriculation Examination were amended so as to permit students of allied nationality to present themselves at the age of 17, instead of at the normal age of 19.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys. E-9

IN A DEMOLISHED TOWN IN FRANCE.

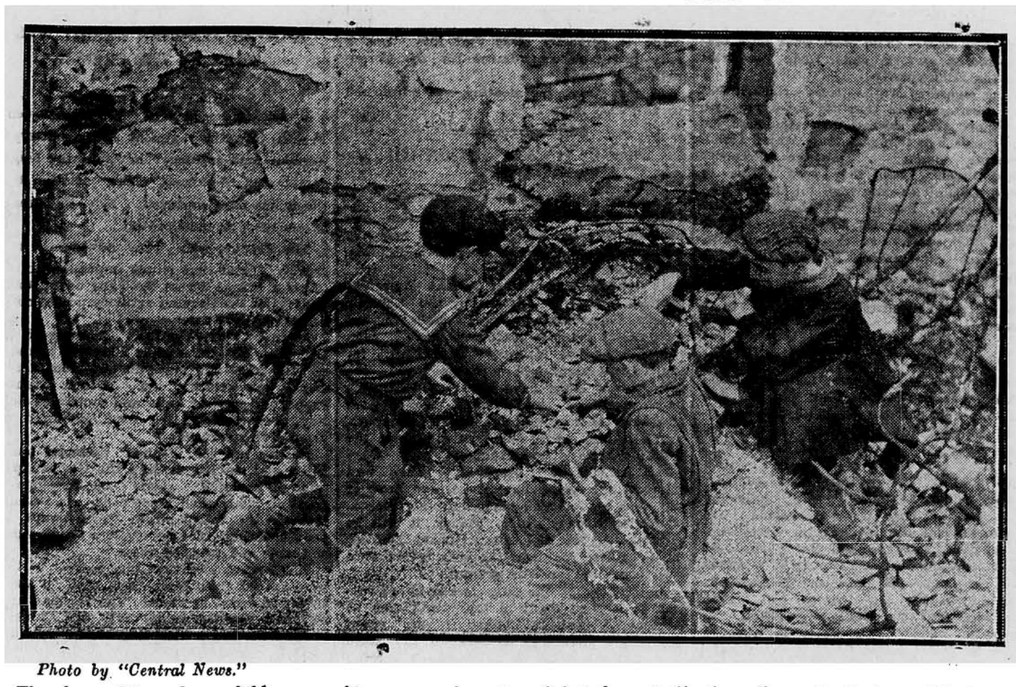


Photo by "Central News."

The above picture shows children searching among the ruins of their home in Northern France in the hope of finding some of their belongings.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 26TH OF JANUARY, 1915.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

39-14—424-13—Bhimji and Co, Amirchand Madhowji and Co a firm v The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little and Co, Part heard.

44-14—1122-12—Jehangir S M and H, Messrs Hormusji Ruttonji Umrigar and Co a firm v Messrs Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai and Co a firm, Manch and N.

Before The Honourable The Chief Justice and The Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.

For Directions to Report Buildings.

2-12—128-01—Edg G W and Co, Nagardas Pitamber v Bachoo Harkissondas and ors, Mulji and Th, Jeh S M and H.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

41-14—741-13—Payne and Co, Bibi Shah Jehan Begum v Essak Sulleman Patka, Ard H D and Co.

37-14—703-13—Daphtary F and D, Bhimji Mulji Raval and anr v Turner Hoare and Co a firm, Crawford B and Co.

34-14—731 M J 13—M K R B and Co, Carl William Grant Gay v Mercey Eileen Gay and anr.

42-14—732-12—Little and Co, Pranlal Kahandas Joshipara v Karrimbhoy Peer Mahomed and Co a firm and ors, Mulji and Th.

47-14—1145-12—M K R B and Co, Jiovario Gorio v Panduji Rowji, Mulla and M.

32-14—909-13—Smetham B and Co, Dadabhoy Cawasji Mistri v Ardeshir Cawasji Mistri and ors, M K R B and Co, Sm B and Co.

43-14—672-12—Matu J and M, Haridas Premji v Vallubhdas Madhowji and ors, Bhai K and G, Edg G W and Co.

45-14—672-12—Edg G W and Co, Narbadabai widow v Vallubhdas Madhowji and ors, Bhai K and G, Matu J and M.

26-14—42-14—Payne and Co, Khimji Assur Virji v The Fraser Ice Factory Co Ld, M B Chothia.

48-14—261-12—Shroff D and D, Prithiraj Jethmul a firm v Amirsing Gumansing and anr, Sabnis and G.

50-14—In Re Indian Coy's Act VI 82 and in re The Indian Specie Bank Ld in Liquidation—Payne and Co, Sorabji Nusserwanji Pochkhanawalla v C A Patwardhan and ors, Dhanjishaw and B, Bhai K and G, Little and Co.

51-14—269-14—Nadirsha and D, Ramchandra Vinayak Oka v Ramcoover Surajmal, Captain and V.

S C 52-14—840-14—Daphtary F and D, Gokaldas Jadhowji v Harjiwan Virji and ors, Little and Co.

54-14—972-13—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Alloo Movraj v Jethalal Maganlal, Mulji and Th.

25-14—104-14—M B Chothia, The Fraser Ice Factory Ld (in Liquidation) v Haji Gulam Mahomed a firm, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Part Heard.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Benkuverbai and ors, Madh K and C, Mirza M and M, Part Heard, 8-1-15.

C C 1195-14—Madh K and C, Lalji Govindji a firm v The Alliance Cotton Mafg Co Ld, Daph F and D, Part heard, 21-1-15.

51-93—Mirza M and M (for a pauper)—Halimabai an anr v Amirbibi widow and ors, S A Tyabjee, Tyabjee D and Co.

For decree under order 34 rule 6 of C P C.

257-11. Ard. H. D. & Co., Jamsetji Edulji Saklatwalla v. Ruttonji Dossabhoy Karain, M. K. R. B. & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1276-14—Matubhai J & M The National Financing and Comn Corpn Ltd. v. Ebji Oomersy a firm C. P. D'Cunha.

1150-13—Payne & Co. Abraham E J Abraham v. Binodiram Balchand a firm Tyabji D & Co.

866-14—Little & Co. W H Brady & Co. Ld. v. The Indo China Mfg. Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

584-14—Bhai K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Bhagwanji Goomaji & ors. Matu J & M.

556-14—Bhai K & G. The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Thaker Khatoo Kuverji & ors Matu J. & M.

693-14—Nadirsha & D Haji Gulam Husein Haji Moosa v. Haji Siddick Haji Sumar and anr. Rag W & G.

801-14—Ragh N & Co. Morarji Visanji v. Morarji Mulji & ors. Bick M E & Co. Captain & V Sabnis.

112-14. Hiralal & Co., Manilal Nanji v. Ludharam Tippa Roopa, Little & Co.

635-14 Jehangir S M & H Currimbhoy Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram & ors M K R D & Co Jeh M & S Maneh & N.

371-14—Jehangir M S Bachibai Visram & Goolam Hoosein Cassum Virram & ors M K R B & Co Jeh S M.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

599-14—Merwanji K R B and Co, Bai Navajbai widow v Jehangir Dinshaw Dalal.

1067-14—Mulla and Mulla, Hirji Jetha and Co a firm v Tricumji Purmanand.

1101-14—Surajmal and Co, Dewji Govindpi and Co a firm v Narsey Ladha and anr.

1175-14—Chitnis M and K, Dosabhai Ardeshir Dordi v Edalji Aspandiarji Mithaiwalla.

1237-14—Captain and Vaidya, S R Bottlewalla and Co a firm v Dayabhai Tapidas.

1271-14—Mulji and Tha, Bhaktidas Jamnadas v Kalidas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1304-14—N C Dalal, Shamji Kasturchand a firm v Khimchand Wahalchand. Surajmal and Co.

1404-14—Smetham B and Co, The Bury Felt Mafg Co Ld v Esmailji Currimbhoy and Sons a firm.

1419-14—Mulji and Tha, Lakhmidas Pragji v Vithaldas Virji, Mans H M and Co.

1425-14—Jehangir & Smith ,Rustomji Kharshedji Ghyara v Gullamalli Jivaji Pachmariwalla and ors, Jeh S M and H, Ard H D and Co, Edg G W and Co,

1430-14—Jehangir S M and H, Rustomji Kharshedji Ghyara v Gullomalli Jivaji Pachmariwalla and ors, Jeh S M and H, Payne and Co, Edg G W and Co, Ard H D and Co.

1434-14—N C Dalal, Mahomed Essa a firm v Memon Ayab Elias.

1454-14—Mehta D and Lalji, Bhansali Kalianji Purshotam v Thakar Karsondas Punja.

1462-14—Mulla and Mulla, Esmail Haji Varaya v Sardarkhan Abaskhan.

1486-14—Mulla and Mulla, Chaturbhuj Piraj and Co a firm v Jamnabai widow.

3-15—Mans H M and Co, Chaturbhoy Gopalji v Vasanji T Halai and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

7-15—Crawford B and Co, The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd v Mulla Mahomedally Hakimji and Sons a firm.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

566-14—In person, Fakirmahomed Peermahomed v Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed and ors, M J and M, Jam R and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

S. C. CT. 206/8486-14. Purnanand & Co, Dharsey Nanji Kamdar v. Ishwarlal K. Vakil & anr., Kanga and S.

JANUARY, 1915.

L A Reference 2-14—E M Nicholson, In Re Government v Sir Dorabji Jamsetji Tata Kt and ors, Mulla and M, Little and Co.

Long Causes.

258-14. M. K. R. B. & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ld., v. Motichand Rupchand & anr., Edgelow G. W & Co.

111-14. Payne and Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ltd., in Liquidation v. The Baroda Tramway Co., Ltd., Mathubhai J. & M.

170-14. Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ltd., in Liquidation, v. Fazalbhoy Karamally & anr., Matubhai J & M.

850-14. Payne and Co.., Ebrahim Haji Siddick, v. Haji Tyeb Abdul Sutar Ahmedabadi, Motichand & D., Matubhai J. & M. Portpomment.

832-14. Jehangir M. & S., Danoo Passoo v Balkrishna Dharma Tarya, Smetham B. & Co.

949-14. Jehangir S. M., & H., The Empire Bank, Ltd., v. Moreshwar Wasoodev and anr., Rustomji and G.

838-14. Daphtary F. and D., The New Great Eastern Spg.. & Wg. Co., Ltd., and anr., v. Asswidas Sahebram a firm and anr., Soonderdas & Co.

847-14. Smetham B. & Co., Mariambai, v. Fatmabai Widow and ors., Edgelow G. W. & Co.

857-14. Nadirshaw and D. Karsondas Ladha v. Tribhowandas Hargowandas, Hiralal and Co.

8 94-14. M. B. Chothia, Oomdabai v. Munshi Mahomed Ismail Kaderbhai, Nanu H. & Co,

678-11. Judah & S., Mahadeo Babaji Rane and ors., v. Vasudev Nilkani Agte & anr., Sabnis and G. Mulji & Th.

Before the Prothonotary in his office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No 28-14—In person, Aishabai v Aishabai widow and ors.

29-14—In person, Bai Jeewanji widow v Alibhai Shaikbhai and ors.

BENCH AND BAR.

THE LUCKNOW INCIDENT SETTLED.

A Lucknow message states that Mr. Warburton, District and Sessions Judge of Lucknow, invited Babu Salig Ram as well as the members of the Oudh Bar Association, and of the Pleaders' Association, into his Court-room in order to express to Babu Salig Ram his regret for the incident of the 16th December and to give an assurance of his intention to preserve harmonious relations between the Bench and the Bar in his Court in future.

When a considerable number of the members of the Bar had assembled. Mr. Warburton spoke from the Bench to the following effect:—Babu Salig Ram. On the 16th December last I lost patience with you and spoke very harshly to you. I had no intention of belittling you and I much regret that I spoke as I did. Gentlemen of the Bar, the incident to which I have just referred has led you all to complain of my attitude to you in Court. I recognise that on various occasions I have made insufficient allowance for the difficulties under which you work and I have been unduly harsh and impatient. I intend that you shall not in future have just cause of complaint in these respects..

Babu Salig Ram spoke as follows:—I have much pleasure in accepting your apology and I am sorry that any occasion arose for it.

Mr. St. J. H. S. Jackson said: On behalf of the Oudh Bar Association, I would like to say that we are glad to receive your assurances and fully believe them and for ourselves are quite willing to let bygones be bygones; and we would also, on our own side assure you that we will do all that lies in our power to assist you to maintain that friendly and cordial relation that does and ought to exist between the Bench and the Bar.

Babu Lachman Prasad Srivastava added as follows, on behalf of the Pleaders' Association:—I entirely associate myself with what Mr. Jackson has said.

The public work was then resumed.

A DARING DACOITY.

MONEY LENDER'S HOUSE LOOTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

A daring dacoity is reported from Sindhipur in the Hooghly district, some fifteen miles from Calcutta. A band of dacoits, nearly a hundred strong, on Saturday night surrounded the house of Babu Krishnadhone Rakhit, a money-lender and got inside by breaking down the door under a shower of stones pelted at them from the upper storey by the owner and his brother. The dacoits then ransacked the house spending some three hours in the place and got away with money and ornaments said to be worth Rs. 20,000. The villagers gathered, but did not dare to attack them and were scared off with brickbats when they tried to follow them up.

Is your step elastic? No reason why it should not be. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract gives you energy—lends a spirit and dash to your walk and actions. B-9

THE EMDEN'S FATE.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM CAPTAIN GLOSSOP.

THE RESCUE OF WOUNDED.

The following despatch was received by the Admiralty from Captain John C. T. Glossop, reporting the capture of the German cruiser Emden by H. M. A. S. Sydney.

H. M. A. S. Sydney at Colombo,
November 15, 1914.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that whilst on escort duty with the convoy under the charge of Captain Silver, H. M. A. S. Melbourne, at 6-30 a.m. on Monday Nov. 9, a wireless message from Cocos was heard reporting that a foreign warship was off the entrance. I was ordered to raise steam for full speed at 7 a. m., and proceeded thither. I worked up to twenty knots, and at 9-15 a.m. sighted land ahead, and almost immediately the smoke of a ship, which proved to be H. I. G. M. S. Emden coming out towards me at a great rate. At 9-40 a.m. fire was opened, she firing the first shot. I kept my distance as much as possible to obtain the advantage of my guns. Her fire was very accurate and rapid to begin with, but seemed to slacken very quickly, all casualties occurring in this ship almost immediately. First the foremost funnel of her went, secondly the foremast, and she was badly on fire aft, then the second funnel went, and lastly the third funnel, and I saw she was making for the beach on North Keeling Island, where she grounded at 11-20 a.m. I gave her two more broadsides and left her to pursue a merchant ship which had come up during the action.

Although I had guns on this merchant ship at odd times during the action I had not fired, and as she was making off fast I pursued and overtook her at 12-10, firing a gun across her bows, and hoisting International Code Signal to stop, which she did. I sent an armed boat and found her to be the s.s. Buresk, a captured British collier, with 18 Chinese crew, 1 English Steward, 1 Norwegian Cook, and a German Prize Crew of 3 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, and 12 men. The ship unfortunately was sinking, the Kingston knocked out and damaged to prevent repairing, so I took all on board, fired 4 shells into her, and returned to Emden, passing men swimming in the water, for whom I left 2 boats I was towing from Buresk.

On arriving again off Emden, she still had her colours up at mainmast head. I inquired by signal, International Code, "Will you surrender?" and received a reply in Morse "What signal? No Signal Books." I then made in Morse, "Do you surrender?" and subsequently "Have you received my signal?" to neither of which did I get an answer. The German Officers on board gave me to understand that the Captain would never surrender, and therefore, though very reluctantly, I again fired at her at 4-30 p.m., ceasing at 4-35, as she showed white flags and hauled down her ensign by sending a man aloft.

I then left Emden and returned and picked up the Buresk's two boats, rescuing 2 sailors (5.C p.m.), who had been in the water all day. I returned and sent in one boat to Emden, manned by her own prize crew from Buresk, and 1 Officer, and stating I would return to their assistance next morning.

I lay on and off all night and communicated with Direction Island at 8.0 a.m., 10th November, to find that the Emden's party, consisting of 3 officers and 40 men, 1 launch, and 2 cutters had seized and provisioned a 70-ton schooner (the Aesha), having 4 Maxims with 2 belts to each. They left the previous night at six o'clock. The Wireless Station was entirely destroyed, 1 cable cut, 1 damaged, and 1 intact. I borrowed a Doctor and 2 Assistants, and proceeded as fast as possible to Emden's assistance.

I sent an officer on board to see the captain, and in view of the large number of prisoners and wounded and lack of accommodation, &c., in this ship, and the absolute impossibility of leaving them where they were, he agreed that if I received his officers and men and all wounded "then as for such time as they remained in Sydney they would cause no interference with ship or fittings, and would be amenable to the ship's discipline."

Darkness came on before this could be accomplished, and the ship again stood off and on all night, resuming operations at 5-0 a.m. on November 11, a cutter's crew having to land with stretchers to bring wounded round to embarking point. A German Officer, a doctor, died ashore the previous day. The ship in the meantime ran over to Direction Island to return their doctor and assistants, send cables, and was back again at 10-0 a.m., embarked the remainder of wounded, and proceeded for Colombo by 10-35 a.m., Wednesday, November 11.

Total casualties in Sydney: Killed 3, severely wounded (since dead) 1, severely wounded 4, wounded 4, Slightly wounded 4. In the Emden I can only approximately state the killed at 7 officers and 108 men from captain's statement. I had on board 11 officers, 9 warrant officers, and 191 men, of whom 3 officers and 53 men were wounded and of this number 1 officer and 3 men have since died of wounds.

The damage to Sydney's hull and fittings were surprisingly small; in all about ten hits seem to have been made. The engine and boiler rooms and funnels escaped entirely.

I have great pleasure is stating that the behaviour of the ship's company was excellent in every way, and with such a large proportion of young hands and people under training it is all the more gratifying. I have the honour to be Sir, your obedient Servant,

JOHN C. T. GLOSSOP,
Captain.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

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(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

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PARIS FASHIONS.

THE NEW NOTE IN SHOPPING AND DRESS.

Christmas shopping in Paris this year has been carried on with a determination that had something a little grim in it, writes the Fashion correspondent of "The Times" from Paris. For the soldiers, for the children, for the refugees, every one was willing to buy presents according to their means; but beyond this no one had any desire to spend money. The usual useless, pretty, extravagant things positively annoy the practical Frenchman, and even she who is not practical turned from them with a faint regret, knowing that this year she must not indulge in little plants with huge pink ribbon bows on them, or pretty, useless boxes filled with *marrons glacés*, pink fondants, or chocolates with as many different flavourings as she herself has moods. Instead, she hovered round the counters where *les militaries* were specially provided for, where very useful, but not lovely, little flannel garments were sold for the small children of the poor, where toys could be bought at half their usual price, and where useful *articles de menage* are *en solde* to tempt people to buy presents for the women who have lost all their kitchen gods in the bombarded towns, not 50 miles away from Paris.

It was a very different scene from that of other years. The shops were showing all their old stock and the people who went to buy were wearing all their old clothes. The excitement, the lavish display of riches, the glaring lights, the careless laughter, the heartless bustle, which generally make Christmas shopping an occasion when the weak must go to the wall; was, this year, a rather depressing duty which must be done with as good a grace as possible. Only the children really enjoyed it, and they were so frankly delighted with the military aspect of the toys that they did not miss the gorgeous fairy castles of other years at all. The uniforms of the Allies in miniature are extremely popular, and it is probable that every nursery in France has its khaki soldier, its Belgian civic guard, and its Russian cossack, as well as its own dragoon, hussar, and cuirassier, on Christmas and New Year's morning. Some of them are well and some wounded, so that the little Red Cross nurses may have a chance to bind up their wounds. And the mothers will look on with the same admirable self-restraint as they show when facing the real thing.

A CITY OF SELF-DENIAL.

Self-denial, sober raiment, and good manners are the ruling factors in the public ways of Paris just now, but the conflicting elements which make up humanity cause many little variations on the theme and call forth sometimes laughter, sometimes tears, and occasionally angry protests. A woman in deep mourning has to keep to brave face and take an interest in the war toys for the sake of her small son; a pathetic little woman of the people drags round two miserable looking babies and spends what she can ill afford on a toy for each; a rough-mannered person pushes past with her umbrella, used as a soldier might use his bayonet, to the danger of the rest of the world, and is sternly reproved by a portentous youth of ten or thereabouts, who says: "Voyons, voyons, un peu de politesse s'il vous plait," much to the entertainment of his elders. Alongside is a plainly dressed woman with a grand air who is buying stacks of clothing at the *bienfaisance* counter and not far away a *petite bourgeoise* contemplates a cuckoo clock and says to a friend: "Tiens! there is nice little cuckoo which would look well in my vestibule," Pretty girls with curls on their cheeks in the fashion of before the war look with interest at the best model hats, pretend they mean to buy them, and then go home and copy the ones they liked best with old material. Others study the model dress figures with the same purpose in view, and a small proportion of women buy entirely new winter outfits with which to beguile away the weeks until the war shall be over and life can again become normal.

The result of all this desultory shopping is becoming obvious in the streets. We see women of the middle classes in new clothes and women of the upper classes in last year's models. Praise the woman who wears last year's models if you will, but do not blame the woman who is wearing one of this year, because she never has had more than one at a time, and last year's is quite worn out. The silhouette of this winter's Parisienne is quite charming in spite of the sober note which is the rule. A very small hat in a modified form of the Belgian military cap, the khaki service cap, or the Glengarry bonnet, worn with a veil shaped like a half moon. A coat buttoned up to the throat and full in the long basques, a straight, short skirt, and the very neatest of shiny boots with high antelope tops. Fur is worn as a high collar behind the ears or in the form of a wide stole, which looks like a small hearthrug.

FLOWERS AND JEWELRY ESCHEWED.

The only new mug I have seen is in the shape of a huge egg, and I do not think I like it very much. No one wears flowers this season, no one wears jewelry to any noticeable extent. Even the marvellous strings of pearls have disappeared, and there are very few paradise plumes or aigrettes. Ostrich feathers used very stingily are considered proper, and gloves are unnoticeable white or flesh-coloured in suede or chamois. Even the complexions have faded into something harmonious with the general sobriety, and a really brilliant colour is quite out of the picture. Flippant as all this sounds, it is really quite sincere, for the woman of Paris cannot help expressing their moral sentiments in their outward appearance. The society woman does not give the note to Paris at present because she is not seen anywhere unless at philanthropic institutions, the actress is also more or less in seclusion, the demi-mondaine is not recognized, so it falls to the lot of the *bourgeoise*, whose means and life in general necessitate her going on very much as she always does to all superficial appearances, to launch any new invention in dress which may be forthcoming at such a time.

TO-DAY'S SPECIAL BARGAIN.

On each day of the Great Sale we specialise in one department, to-day we are offering our entire stock of Cold Season Coats at remarkable price reductions. These must be cleared before the coming hot weather, and at the low prices marked are of special interest to ladies proceeding home this year and for those who motor and who need a warm coat at all times.

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M 41 Striped Blanket Coat as sketch, very cosy and warm. In navy and fawn stripes with large buttons to match.
Usual Price, Rs. 27-8.
Sale Price, Rs. 21-8.

Ladies' Face Cloth Restaurant Coat, Trimmed soft satin on collar and cuffs, with handsome cloth frog to match. With smart full back and large buttons on panel, 12 inches deep at bottom.
In cream, old rose, and pink. Rs. 24-8.

M. 991.
The New "Brigand" Cape, in soft face cloth trimmed Roman striped collar with new cross over straps, suitable for afternoon, carriage or evening wear, in the following colours: Yellow, cerise, saxe, brown and royal.
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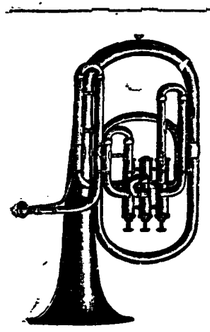

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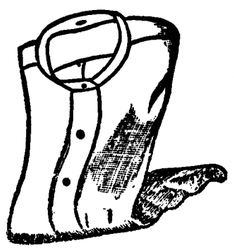

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